The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1872. NUMBER 54.

OVERCOATS.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

Fall & Winter OVERCOATS.

376 STATE-ST., AND 45 & 47 WEST MADISON-ST.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

THE KENTUCKY LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay all Gifts.

A FULL DRAWING IN SIGHT.

$100,000 for only $10.

At the Second Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, unavoidably postponed from September 28 to December 7, and which positively and unequivocally occurs in Louisville, Ky., Saturday, December 7, 1872, without further delay on any account whatever, the following Gifts are for distribution by lot among the ticket-holders:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH	$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT	50,000
[illegible]	[illegible]

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, $500,000.

The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit and set apart for that purpose in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Bank:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this Bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank, as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The Drawing will positively and unequivocally take place December 7. Agents are peremptorily required to close sales and make returns November 25 in order to give ample time for the final arrangements. Orders for tickets or applications for circulars should be addressed to

Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

BUYERS

Visiting our city will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,

440 WABASH-AV., 13th-st., IMPORTERS OF FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, LAVA WARE, PARIAN MARBLE, BASKETS, CHINA TOYS, DOLLS.

Fancy Goods in Great Variety at Lowest Prices. BRANCH OFFICE, WITH SAMPLES, 33 & 35 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS.

SOUTH SIDE—157 LaSalle-st. WEST SIDE—Cor. Randolph and Halsted.

Receive Deposits; Discount Commercial Paper; Issue Certificates of Deposit; Furnish Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits; Transact Commercial Banking in all its branches.

PIERCE & BROWER, NOTE BROKERS, 131 LASALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

Land Scrip bought and sold on commission. Railroad, State, County, Town, and Real Estate Loans negotiated.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS,

Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers.

Rooms and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,

General Agent for the State of Illinois.

WANTED.

Proposals Wanted,

From builders and architects, for a Hall, to be used for [illegible] purposes between Randolph and Adams, and [illegible] and Fifth-av. Address A. C. GLEASON, 636 State-st.

WANTED.

[illegible] two horse-power, steady motion, with room [illegible] feet square, with side track and piling-room, [illegible] preferred. Address C 85, Tribune office.

WANTED,

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, whose business is larger than that of any other in the world, want three or four of the best men in the city to represent the Company here as Agents and Solicitors. Apply at the office of the Company's Department, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

[illegible] occupied by M. Graff & Co., 59 and 61 Market-st., suitable for the wholesale trade. For particulars inquire on the premises.

WILLOW CHAIRS, ETC.

WILLOW & RATTAN CHAIRS OF ALL SIZES.

HIGH CHAIRS, for Children; Misses' Chairs, Ladies' Easy Chairs, Ladies' Rocking Chairs; and, in fact, a full line of WILLOW and RATTAN GOODS can be found at

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S, 138, 140 & 142 State-st.

(N. B.—South and West Side cars pass our door every five minutes.)

REAL ESTATE.

Washington Heights Houses,

For Sale on Monthly Payments or otherwise.

We have for sale two large, elegant houses; four, two story houses, and six fine cottages, with large, fine lots, at Morgan Park, Washington Heights. On long time, with interest at 7 per cent, or on monthly payments if desired. These houses were built this season by the Blue Island Land and Building Company, by days' work, and are in every way first-class houses. They are pleasantly situated at Morgan Park, within one and two blocks only from the depot, from which trains run morning, noon and night to accommodate all classes wishing to do business in the city.

The Company are making very large improvements there and fine water for culinary and other purposes, is furnished from their large artesian well, now just completed.

Enquire at the office of the

BLUE ISLAND & BUILDING CO., No. 11 Chamber of Commerce, Of GEO. R. CLARK, Agent.

A CARD.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

PHYSICIANS DESIRING THE Electro-Thermal Bath

Improvements that I have made over the Dr. Young patent and all other improvements in electrical apparatus are welcome to them.

I do not keep or make electrical instruments to sell.

I have no partner in the practice of medicine, or branch office.

If Mr. Somers choses to assume the name of Dr., take patterns of my electrical apparatus and get the certificates of two prominent Professors in Rush and Hahnemann Medical Colleges, and he finds patronage, it need not cast any reflection on me because he was once in my employ.

Letters of inquiry for instruction in the use of medical electricity will not be answered unless they are from physicians or students who expect to become graduates of a reputable medical college.

JUSTIN HAYES, 123 Calumet-av.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

G. B. GRIFFIN, Real Estate,

Removed to No. 136 South Clark-st., Rooms 1 and 2. Entrance on Madison.

REMOVAL.

A. P. C. BONTE, LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES,

From 163 to 165 Indiana-st., to 114 MONROE-ST., Between Clark and Dearborn.

HATS CAPS, AND FURS.

HATS. FURS.

Finest Goods. Lowest Prices.

J. S. Barnes & Co. 460 Wabash-av.

WEATHER STRIPS.

WEATHER STRIPS.

All kinds on hand, or APPLIED by competent workmen without delay.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., NOW AT 305 MICHIGAN-AV. After this week at 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of D. G. White & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, D. G. White retiring from the firm. The accounts of the firm will be settled by James Brown and Alex. B. Murray.

D. G. WHITE, JAMES BROWN, ALEX. B. MURRAY.

Oct. 5, 1872.

James Brown and Alex. B. Murray will continue the same business at 445 Milwaukee-av., and Huron-st. and North-av. BROWN & MURRAY.

Oct. 5, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between John B. Taylor and Orrin Smith, Jr., under the firm of Taylor & Smith, in the real estate and loan business, at No. 457 Wabash-av., is dissolved from this date.

JOHN B. TAYLOR.

Oct. 10, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of the firm of GARDINER & HAMILTON, is dissolved by mutual consent. Howard C. Gardiner will alone settle up the business of the firm, and all debts due the firm will be paid to him.

HOWARD C. GARDINER, ROBT. J. HAMILTON.

Chicago, Oct. 9, 1872.

FOR SALE.

Mathematical Instruments!

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

MUST BE SOLD!

The Frame Building at 123 1-2 Michigan-av., a Restaurant.

EDUCATIONAL.

Porter's National Telegraph College,

157 & 159 LaSalle-st., Office, Room 79, Chicago. See Illustrated Circular. Address E. PAYSON PORTER, Principal.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69 R. A. M. regular convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. A. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Dearborn Lodge No. 310 A. F. and A. M., this, Friday, evening, Oct. 11, 1872. Work on the M. M. Degrees. By order of the W. M. A. T. LARGE, Sec.

Sons of Temperance.

Every member of the Order is requested to attend at the Hall of Beacon Light Division, corner Desplaines and West Lake-sts., on Monday evening next, at 7:30 sharp, on business of the utmost importance.

POLITICAL.

Hendricks' Majority in Indiana About 500.

The Legislature Republican on Joint Ballot.

The New York Press on the Result of the Elections.

Thomas Ewing, Jr., and the Credit Nobilier.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—The official returns from 80 counties, reported majorities from nine counties, and estimated majorities in three counties not heard from, elect Hendricks, Democratic, for Governor, by 300 to 500. The balance of the State ticket is probably Republican. Mr. Hendricks runs ahead of his ticket in almost every county. The Republicans have a majority of four in the Senate, and eight in the House of Representatives, certain, with a prospect of ten majority in the Lower House.

Later reports from the Ninth Congressional District elect Shanks, Republican. This will give the Republicans a net gain of two district Congressmen and a fair prospect of electing both the Congressmen-at-Large. The counties not heard from are Dubois, Perry, and Stark, all Democratic.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10—11 o'clock.—The Republicans concede the election of Hendricks, by 500 majority, but claim the Congressmen-at-Large, Lieutenant Governor, and all the State ticket, by from 400 to 600 majority. Niblack's majority in the First Congressional District, is 125. Hunter's, Republican, majority, over Voorhees, in the Sixth District, is 605.

The Republicans have advertised a mass meeting to-morrow night, for congratulation, with Governor Morton, General Brown, and others, as speakers.

The Republicans claim 27 Senators to 23 Democrats, and 55 Republicans to 45 Democrats in the House, giving them a majority of 14 on joint ballot.

LIGONIER, Ind., Oct. 10.—Noble County, official,—Browne, for Governor, 47 majority majority; Democratic gain, 149. Stanley, Democrat Representative, 17 majority; Sayler, for Congress, 76 majority. The Democrats elect their Sheriff by 44 and Treasurer by 234 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—An official count shows that over 118,000 votes were polled in this city. Hartranft's majority in the city is 20,437, the majority for Congressman-at-Large is 21,919.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 10.—The Republican majority in the State will be over 30,000. Hartranft's majority will reach that figure. The Republicans have elected twenty out of twenty-seven Congressmen, and a handsome majority in both branches of the Legislature, insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator. The State will give Grant and Wilson 50,000 majority.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 10.—The Republican majority in the State is over 15,000. The Republicans have elected twelve of the twenty Congressmen.

THE NEW YORK PRESS ON THE STAE ELECTIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Mr. Greeley said in conversation, last week, that if the Liberals should carry either Indiana, Ohio or Pennsylvania this week he would be elected. The *Tribune* continues to claim that, including Indiana, Greeley is sure of 178 electoral votes and will be successful if, in November, he secures six more electoral votes from the uncertain States of New Hampshire, California, Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island or Wisconsin. The *World* feels less hopeful, but says: "The time has come for testing the courage, constancy, party stanchness, fidelity to associates, or, to express it all in one word, the manliness of all the Democrats. This is no time for any Democrat, least of all, Democrats who accepted Mr. Greeley by the compulsion of party discipline, to flinch. The Liberal Republicans have acted towards us since the Baltimore Convention with sincerity and honor. Mr. Greeley did not make his Western trip of his own volition, but at the instance of the Democratic National Committee. It is scant and inadequate praise to say that he acquitted himself with faultless prudence. Many Democrats who supported him before from a mere sense of party obligation have supported him since from a new perception of his intellectual qualifications. If his nomination at Baltimore was a mistake, it our mistake, not his. He has borne himself so well since that the party is as much bound to him as it would have been to the most thorough-going Democrat it could have put into the field. We cannot swerve or waver now."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) says of Tuesday's election: "Out of 1,300,000 suffrages cast, the Administration will not have, by official count, a majority of 25,000. This statement, showing the nearly exact balance of parties, should moderate the respective boasting and depression of each side. The Grant men in New York to-day have been unhappy and fretful over Indiana, though inconsistently claiming that the State will go Republican in November."

The *Post* remarks rather ungraciously: "It is the misfortune of Grant's administration, rather than Grant's fault, that the influence of the class of politicians to which Morton belongs had gained ascendancy in it, and it was to get rid of such men and eradicate such an element in the political affairs of the nation that the Reform movement of last year was started and acquired strength. There are a good many people in Indiana who, as politicians, do not like the Morton faction, and still others who believe that it is a part of that corrupt element in our national politics which may, if not destroyed, prove our national ruin." The *Post* strangely regards Morton as a local issue, and predicts 20,000 majority in Indiana for Grant.

There is yet a lingering belief among the Liberals here that Morton will succeed in counting Hendricks out, as is said to have been accomplished in 1868.

It is currently reported that Simon Cameron, all through the recent campaign in Pennsylvania, had authority to draw on Wall street for all the money he needed. Last week, it is said, Henry Clews contributed $25,000, and other Grant bankers corresponding sums. In the way of reimbursement, Boutwell opened his horn of plenty to the extent of ten millions, and gave secret information to forward finances. The latter also have profited enormously by the fall in gold and rise in stocks. This explains how they could afford to give *carte blanche* to Simon Cameron, and why Tom Murphy's adherents, last week, bet on Hartranft without reserve, and gave odds. Between the millions on Wall street and the Philadelphia registration they had an absolutely sure thing. Cameron is the Czar of Pennsylvania, and there is no help for it under Grant, Boutwell, and Clews.

The *Journal of Commerce* points to the Philadelphia frauds as the worst fruits of the new election law, saying. "The law in practice proves to be merely a cover for the commission of any irregularity which it pleases party managers to order. Instead of encouraging citizens to register and vote, it practically debars them from the franchise, by making its enjoyment extremely troublesome and difficult. Any one can see how it works in the registration now going on in this city. At each of the registering places there are four Election Inspectors, two Election Supervisors, a Deputy United States Marshal, and a policeman in uniform; a formidable array of men, having among them powers of arresting and imprisoning at pleasure. The honest voter is not afraid of them, though when he presents himself, if unknown, as he is sure to be under this ward politician, he is catechized and treated like a probable criminal. Many applicants, not learned in election laws, retire without having registered.

ADMINISTRATION POLITICIANS CONFIDENT AND BOASTFUL—PROMISES AND THREATS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The October elections have so elated the Administration managers here that they regard a further contest as simply useless. Chandler and Judge Edmonds confidently predict that Grant will carry every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, besides the majority of the electoral votes of the Southern States. To the Grant column are now added Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Louisiana, Florida, and Tennessee. Although the Republican Congressional Committee do not claim it, the President still adheres to the belief that he will carry Kentucky. So confident are the Administration circles that the policy of the second term of the Administration is already foreshadowed. There is to be a change in the policy of the Government towards both Cuba and Mexico. It is expected that the Spanish American Commission now in session here will find an account against them, because of damage to American property in Cuba, of at least fifty millions of dollars. Spain is to be called on to settle forthwith, and in default of payment Cuba is to be demanded. Then the Border Commission is to report, and it is predicted that the President's forthcoming Message to Congress, this difficulty will take advanced, and proper grounds looking so far as to demand territorial indemnity from this quarter. Altogether, the October triumphs have completely turned the heads of the Grant managers.

It is susceptible of proof that the operations of the Treasury Department in Wall street on Monday last were communicated to a favored clique in advance, and, further, that no less than $1,000,000 was realized by a combination of which Henry Clews was the head, by reason of such advance information. It is now stated in responsible quarters that the bargain with Clews was that one fourth of the profits realized from the stock jobbing operations of his clique should be given to aid the Administration on the Pennsylvania election. The money which flowed like water into Philadelphia, and which was used in the interior without stint, can be distinctly traced to this source, and will be shown up when the proper time comes.

The fiat has gone forth that at the next session of Congress Banks shall be removed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Blair from the head of the Claims Committee, and Farnsworth from the Post Office Committee. Chandler says that the precedence is to be found in the action of the Senate towards Sumner last winter.

THOMAS EWING, JR., ON THE CREDIT MOBILIER BUSINESS.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 10.—The Ohio *State Journal*, to-morrow morning, will publish a correspondence between Hon. James G. Blaine and Hon. Thomas Ewing, Jr., in regard to the charges recently made by the New York *Tribune* in reference to the alleged contract made with Speaker Blaine by General Ewing and Colonel J. C. Stone, for nearly $2,000,000 of stock in the Lawrence, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, afterwards merged into the Union Pacific Eastern Division. The *Tribune* charge was that this stock had been received by Mr. Blaine in payment for services of himself and other members of Congress in procuring the passage of the original Pacific Railroad act of 1862, and that it had been paid in pursuance of a contract made in 1862 by Colonel Stone and General Ewing. General Ewing's letter is very full and explicit on the whole subject. The most important portion of his letter is as follows. General Ewing says:

"So far as the charge imputes to you personal corruption in office, it is conclusively disproved by the public records accessible to all, that you did not enter Congress for nearly a year and a half after the law referred to was passed; and as to the other branch of the charge, my general knowledge of the business of the company, and especially my intimacy with you, make it certain that you could not have had any contract with the company without my knowing the fact, and I unhesitatingly declare that you were not in any manner or at any time directly or indirectly employed by the company or in any way interested in it or its affairs as stockholder or otherwise, in any capacity whatever. Your brother, J. E. Blaine, at that time Clerk of the District Court at Leavenworth, and one of the early settlers of Kansas, was the owner of $10,000 of the stock of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, which indeed was held very generally among influential men of all parties along the line of road in Kansas, but that was in 1861 or 1862, and a considerable period before you were even nominated for your first term in Congress. Beyond that, there never was at any time the remotest interest in the company held by any member of your family. The entry of one million nine hundred and twenty-thousand dollars of stock opposite the name of Blaine was therefore wholly a fiction or a blunder, and the grave imputations on your character and that of the officers and agents of the Company, are utterly groundless and without a shadow of justification. I am informed that General Stone is now in Europe. He will doubtless take occasion, when he learns of these charges, to speak for himself about them. So far as my knowledge of the affairs of the Company goes, I deliberately assert that it never by any of its officers, agents or attorneys made any contract, the proceeds of which there was reason to believe were to be in any manner participated in by any member of Congress or other public officer. Very truly, yours,

THOS. EWING, JR.

THE LONDON JOURNALS ON THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The London journals foresee in Tuesday's election the re-election of President Grant in November.

The papers comment at considerable length on the elections and their effect on the Presidential contest.

The *Times* says: "We cannot regret the result."

The *News* says: "Greeley's cause is now a forlorn hope, and will certainly fail."

The *Post* characterizes the Liberal Republican movement as "a failure beyond redemption."

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., October 10.—R. Milton Spicer, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Seventeenth District by 500 majority.

YANKTON, D. T., October 9.—The delegate election yesterday in this Territory was a personal contest. The Republican vote was divided between two candidates, Judge Brookings and Colonel Moody. The returns received up to 8 o'clock to-night, insure the election of Armstrong, a Democrat, by a small plurality. Being personally popular, he has received the votes of many Republicans. The combined Republican vote would have beaten him nearly two to one.

THE IOWA LIBERALS NOT DISHEARTENED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, IA., Oct. 10.—The result of Tuesday does not dismay the Liberals of Iowa. If Hendricks is successful it is even more than we expected in the face of the fraud which swell to heaven in the three Tuesday States. The supporters of Mr. Greeley in Iowa are fighting for a principle, and building a foundation for the future. We are well organized, and November will see every man at his post along the whole line.

JOHN P. IRISH, Chairman Liberal Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—James Buffinton has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First District, and Jas. Brooks was renominated for Congress, to-day, by the Democrats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—The Democrats to-day nominated the following legislative ticket in this city: Lyman Cochrane, Patrick McGinnes, E. N. Lacroix, J. D. Finnegan, and Otto Stark. A Liberal for Police Justice; Ed. Minnock for Justice of the Peace.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 10.—The Liberals here are preparing to celebrate our victory in Indiana by an immense torchlight procession and illumination. It will probably take place Saturday night. It will so far surpass the fizzle of the subjects of Ulysses made last night that they will forego any further attempt at display. There were about 150 torches all told, carried by negroes and boys, with a slight sprinkling here and there of men. It was a sickly attempt at a big thing, and ended in a fizzle.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 10.—The Straight-out Democratic State Central Committee have added the name of Charles Baker, of Johnson County, to their State ticket, for Secretary of State, in place of J. H. Parvin, declined.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 10.—P. H. Talbott was nominated for Congress, by the Straight-out Democrats of the Ninth District, to-day.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10.—Colonel Alvah Crocker was re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth District, to-day.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Death of the Venerable Statesman at His Home in Auburn, N. Y.

Death of Ex-Secretary Seward.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Hon. William H. Seward died at his residence in this city this afternoon at fifteen minutes past 3 o'clock.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The sudden announcement of the death of Wm. H. Seward caused a profound sensation here. It was unexpected and has produced wide-spread regret.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The announcement of the death of Mr. Seward is received with regret in all quarters. The State Department building will, as a mark of respect to his memory, be draped with mourning.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Mr. Seward having taken cold and been somewhat unwell for a day or two, was, on the evening of Saturday, the 5th, seized with a severe chill, and his physician was summoned to him. He had been during the summer in his ordinary good health, suffering only from inconvenience of muscular palsy of his arms, and had been engaged in preparing for the press his account of his recent journey around the world. The chill was that of ordinary tertian ague, accompanied by a harassing catarrhal cough. It was followed by fever and delirium, which lasted till late in the night. On Sunday he was up in the afternoon took his dinner, and passed a comfortable night. On Monday, with the exception of this cough and catarrh, he was comfortable, and dictated as usual to his assistants. On the completion of his book, he played whist Monday evening, but at 10 p. m. a slight chill occurred, followed by delirium and fever, with aggravated catarrhal disturbance of the chest, which lasted nearly all night, his physician seeing him, on this account, after midnight. On Tuesday morning, after some sleep, he was again better, and drove out in the afternoon, but fever, delirium, and restlessness returned with the cough on Tuesday night. On Wednesday he drove out for two hours, and dictated to his amanuensis as usual, though harassed all day with cough and catarrhal effusions in the chest. On Wednesday evening his cough abated for a while, and there seemed a promise of a good night, but the fever, restlessness, and cough returned at bed-time. He was nearly sleepless until 5 o'clock in the morning. At 4 a. m., to relieve the tedium of lying sleepless, he had his son William read the New York *Times* to him of Wednesday evening. He slept after 5 pretty well till 11 a. m. to-day, though his fever kept up without any real remission. At half-past 1 he was seized with great difficulty in breathing, caused by a sudden catarrhal effusion into the lungs, commencing with the right lung, and soon involving the left also, which occasioned his death in about two hours. He entertained no apprehension but he should recover from the attack of catarrhal ague, till last night and this morning. While at his age and with the condition of muscular palsy, from which he has suffered so long, the fact that the fever was increasing upon him, together with the catarrhal disturbance, led his phisician to apprehend a fatal result. In the course of a week or more, yet no immediate fear was felt, and his dissolution was sudden and unexpected.

Mr. Seward's intellectual faculties were clear and vigorous to the last, save when disturbed by paroxysms of fever. Just after the effusion from the lungs to-day, and thinking it would relieve his breathing, he was, at his own desire, placed on a lounge and bolstered up and removed from his adjoining bed-room into the study, where, in the midst of his books, and his literary and other papers, and surrounded by his relatives and a few friends, and all his devoted dependents, he breathed his last. For the last hour of his life, as the powers of nature was giving way, his condition became easy, and he spent the time in affectionate leave-taking of relations and dependents, and finally sank quietly to his last rest as if going to sleep.

SPORTS.

Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—At the Jerome Park races, second race, the purse of $700, 2 miles and an ⅛, was won by Frank Halliston; Arizona second. Time, 3:51. Arizona was the favorite.

The next race, purse $600, 1¾ miles, was won by Harry Bassett easily. Time, 3:14½. Albera second.

The fifth race, 1 mile and an ⅜, was won by Sanford, with Frank Hampton second, and Fadladeen, the favorite, third. Five ran. Time, 2:01.

Saturday is the last day of the meeting. Among the races is a four-mile dash between Sanford's Monarchist and Harry Bassett, which has become a matter of great excitement on account of Monarchist's victory over Bassett in the three-mile race last Saturday.

The New York Base Ball Tournament.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The game at the tournament yesterday between the Athletics and Bostons, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 11 to 3.

Escape of Convicts.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Charles O'Hara, sentenced to the State Prison for ten years for burglary and larceny; Edward Retman, sentenced to five years for grand larceny, and Travers Northhouse, sentenced to three years for burglary and larceny, escaped from officers having them in charge while being removed to a railroad car, at 5 o'clock this morning. The three prisoners had been shackled together and placed in a cell over night, where they managed to saw through the rivets in the shackles. When the party arrived in the street O'Hara complained that his shackles hurt him, and while the officers were stooping to relieve them, the prisoners threw off their irons and escaped.

The Turner-Wedley Fracas in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—The rencontre between J. M. Turner and George B. Wedley, two prominent colored politicians of this city, yesterday morning, seems to have grown out of political jealousies. Turner was anxious to be elected to the Legislature, but Wedley opposed him, and favored C. H. Sandy. Both met at the reception given to Turner on Tuesday night, and Turner denounced Wedley in strong terms. At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Sandy called at Wedley's house, and asked him to get up to consult about a meeting. Wedley complied, stepped out on the street, found Turner there, and reproached him for his bad treatment of him, whereupon Turner knocked him down three times, when Wedley drew a penknife and thrust it into the lower part of Turner's left lung. Turner lies in a critical condition.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—J. Miller Turner's condition is improved to-day, and the probabilities are that he will recover.

War Department Weather Prognostics

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Over the entire lake region, northerly to westerly winds will prevail, with cool and clearing weather to-night, and clear weather on Friday, with frost at night. In New England, with winds veering to northerly and westerly, with rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and rain. For the Middle States, northerly to westerly winds and clear weather on Friday, followed probably by frost on Friday night in the mountainous sections. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, winds northwesterly to northeasterly, with clear weather in the former, but partly cloudy in the latter, and increasing pressure in both the Northwest and Upper Mississippi Valley, and thence southwestward to Tennessee. The prevailing northerly to westerly winds, high barometer, clear weather, and heavy frosts in the Northwest to-night. The Ohio River will rise below Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON.

Informal Report of the Texas Border Commissioners.

Instructions to Back-Pay Claimants Under the Eight-Hour Law.

Statistics of Business in the Chicago Post Office.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Chief Justice Chase, together with Justices Miller and S. Bradley, have returned to the city to arrange the business of the United States Supreme Court for the adjourned term, which will meet on the 28th inst. Judge Chase's health is much improved, during the past month, and he will be enabled to resume his seat at the head of the Court. Justice Nelson, who has been unable to occupy his place in the Court since the termination of his arduous duties on the High Joint Commission, is still very feeble, and will probably never resume his judicial duties.

WHITE HOUSE CALLERS.

The President having recovered from what the *Star* calls his recent attack of malarious fever, he was visited, to-day, by the three Cabinet officers in town, by Senator Lewis, and a few other gentlemen. Senator Lewis told the President that Virginia would go for him by 10,000 majority. Judge Underwood, on the contrary, said yesterday, that it would give 10,000 majority for Greeley, on Saturday.

SOLDIERS' HEAD-STONES.

The bid for furnishing head-stones for the various National Cemeteries, will be opened by Quartermaster General Meigs. Already over one hundred bids, accompanied by samples, have been received. Over 300,000 head-stones will be required. Only $200,000 has yet been appropriated, but the next Congress will probably make a sufficient addition to have all the contracts given out.

BACK PAY OF EIGHT-HOUR MEN.

The widows of those who were employed as mechanics or workmen under the Government in 1868-9, from whose wages a portion was withheld because of the reduction of hours, can obtain the amount withheld by making affidavit to her identity before a Justice of the Peace, supported by the evidence of two witnesses who have personal knowledge of the facts, the official character of the Justice of the Peace to be certified to by an officer of a court who has custody of the seal of a Court of Record. This, with the application for back pay, should be mailed to the Fourth Auditor of the United States Treasury.

CHICAGO POSTAL BUSINESS.

During the month of September, there were 1,152,540 mail letters delivered in Chicago, and 166,190 local letters delivered. One hundred and six letter-carriers were employed, who were paid $8,436.46; 2,301,427 newspapers were delivered, and 359,560 were collected. The incidental expenses of the office were $252.71. So says the report of the Postmaster of Chicago to the Post Office Department.

MRS. GREELEY.

Mr. Greeley has written to a friend in this city that Mrs. Greeley's health is slowly failing, and that her death may be expected at any hour. It is well known that Mrs. Greeley has been an invalid for many years, during which time she has sought relief in almost every climate of the world without avail.

ORDER OF REMOVAL.

Orders were issued to-day for the removal of A. J. Knight, Superintendent of the Court House and Custom House now building in St. Paul, Minn., on the ground of inefficiency.

[To the Associated Press.]

INFORMAL REPORT OF THE TEXAN BORDER COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Colonel Robb, of Georgia, and Mr. Savage, of California, two of the Commissioners appointed by the President to take testimony relative to depredations on the Rio Grande, having returned to Washington, to-day called upon President Grant and had a long interview with him. The President was much interested in the narrative of these gentlemen, who will produce a formal report for transmission to Congress. The incursions by armed Mexican bands into Texas are numerous, and have continued ever since 1859. They have since that time driven cattle estimated to be worth several millions of dollars from Texas, across the river into Mexico, where plunder was sold to soldiers and citizens. General Cortina, who is not at present in active military service, but on waiting orders, is represented to be one of the most active instigators of the incursions, by which he largely profits. The Texans, while endeavoring to drive away the thieves, are sometimes killed by superior numbers of Mexican bands, while occasionally the latter suffer in like manner. Owing to these frequent incursions the border counties are in a state of excitement. There is only one company of cavalry on the frontier, which is of little use, considering the distance which requires to be guarded, it being eight hundred miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the extreme American settlements. Infantry is located at long intervals. The distance is nearly three hundred miles from Fort Brown to Ringgold Barracks, with only one camp intervening. Some of the sufferers by Mexican raids travelled 200 miles to give their testimony, and expressed their gratification that preliminary measures had been taken, not only to protect, but to indemnify them for losses. General McCook, commanding on the Rio Grande, corroborates the evidence of the witnesses as to the boldness with which raids are made, and testified as to his inability, with his insufficient force, to give the required protection. There is reason to believe that the President, in submitting the report of the Commissioners to Congress will accompany it with a strong recommendation that prompt measures be taken to protect our citizens on the border in their lives and property.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN MIXED COMMISSION.

The recent decision rendered by the Mixed Commission on British and American claims on demurrers of the United States as to non-appeal in ship cases against the United States, is as follows: "As there may be circumstances which may make it the duty of the Commissioners to consider some of the cases in which there has been no appeal, demurrers in these cases will be disallowed, but the Commissioners wish it to be known that they will not allow any such claim in which the fact of not appealing is not satisfactorily accounted for, and it is desired that her Britannic Majesty's agent or counsel should state in writing, as soon as may be in each case, the reasons relied upon, if any, to excuse the failure to appeal.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Secretary of State to-day received, by special messenger, an official copy of the decision award of the Geneva Arbitration, handsomely engrossed on parchment, bound, with the signatures of the Arbitrators. The document was inclosed in a neat wooden case, highly polished. The Secretary presented it to President Grant this morning. It was afterward taken to the Department to be deposited in the archives.

Fires.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 10.—A fire at Sing Sing last night, consumed twelve stores in the principal business portion of the town. Two persons were seriously burned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The fire at Sing Sing last night was very destructive. Twenty-seven places of business was burned out. The fire originated in Francis Larkin's row, in Main street, which was destroyed. Loss over $20,000. Patterson's brick row was also destroyed. Loss $20,000; insured $9,000. Three stores, belonging to the hardware store and building; loss, $30,000 on hardware and $12,000 on building; insured for $25,500. C. Yeomans' coal yard; loss, $5,000. *Democratic Register* office; loss, $5,000, insured $1,000. Tapp & Sons, furniture; loss, $9,000, insured $3,000. There were many losses by persons doing business in a small way. The total loss is about $250,000. It was an incendiary fire.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 10.—A fire at Worthington, Iowa, this morning, destroyed Hillsdale's paper mill and contents. Loss, $25,000; supposed to be fully insured. The origin is unknown. One man was slightly burned.

THE METHODISTS.

Annual Meeting of the Rock River Conference.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Oct. 10.—The good pastor of the Third Street Church has a busy time in furnishing homes for the members of the Rock River Conference, especially when it is known that more than sixty of the ministers' wives are in attendance.

Two more of the districts were represented by their presiding elders as being a flourishing condition. New churches are being built, and some have been lately completed. This is an old but true story in the history of Methodism. Nearly two churches are completed every day in the year in the United States by this denomination, and this Conference is not behind the rest in the great enterprise.

The Conference was greatly charmed by the presence of Dr. E. O. Haven, who came to represent the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. His speech was well received, and called forth hearty applause. He showed that this church has now an office similar to the Board and Secretary of Education of the United States, and that the responsibility of its officers is about the same. During the centenary year, 1866, a large amount of funds were raised which were not designated by the donors, and at the present time this has amounted to $100,000. It constitutes now the entire amount of the Board.

The Conference was delighted to see the genial face of Dr. Wentworth, of Cincinnati, editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, and formerly a missionary to China. The Doctor advocated the demands now upon our churches for a more widely-extended patronage of its literature. The question of "How to get the periodicals into greater circulation," is now before the Church.

Two cases of trial are before Committees. This is no new thing, for occasionally ministers do step aside, and need the grip of ecclesiastical law.

The forenoon being spent in business proper, the afternoon was devoted to addresses on the tract cause, Bible Society, and the Seamen's Bethel work. Reverends Boring, Mead, and Dr. Vincent held the large audience spellbound to these great themes. Dr. Vincent spoke at some length on the new publications about to be issued, and how ready the publishers were to meet all of the bonds of the church. He is very popular in his own Conference. His field is immense, and his labors have called him beyond the ocean twice to gain intelligence from the societies of a similar order in the old world. The Methodist Church expects much from him, and it will not be disappointed.

Dr. Luke Hitchcock is here looking after the interests of the Book Room. He is using some wholesale arguments to make the delinquents pay up.

A large package of the new Disciplines were received to-day, but not enough to go around. Every member of the Conference wants to see the new rules and regulations.

This evening a rousing children's meeting is being held in the Baptist Church. William D. Atchison, Dr. E. O. Haven, and Dr. Vincent are the speakers.

From all appearances the business of the Conference is progressing finely.

INDIANA.

A Young Man in Plymouth Shot by His Father-in-Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Oct. 10.—This evening, about 5 o'clock, one Taggart shot and mortally wounded his son-in-law, a young man named Osborn. They had not been on terms of intimacy for some time. Osborn had come for his wife, who was at her mother's, and, while there, Taggart came in, and on seeing Osborn exclaimed, "What are you doing here? If you don't get out of here I'll shoot you," whereupon he drew a revolver and fired, the ball entering Osborn's breast about three inches below the right nipple, ranging upward through the lung. Outsiders, rushing to the scene, carried Osborn to his boarding-house, and physicians were summoned, but on probing the wound the ball could not be found. Taggart is still at large, but the authorities are after him.

UNION CITY, Ind., Oct. 10.—This afternoon Mr. William Wertz, a young man in the employ of a packing-house here, while engaged in cutting straw, met with a serious accident by the flying of a cast wheel, which struck him on the head, fracturing the skull. His recovery is doubtful.

UTAH.

Close of the Mormon Conference—Miscellaneous Items.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 10.—The Mormon Semi-annual Conference has adjourned to April 6, 1873. The attendance throughout has been large. The necessity of paying tithing was the burthen of the discourses of Brigham Young. He announces that he will establish a city according to the order of Enoch, if the Saints will only obey without question.

Chris. Hanson, a miner, was shot dead, last night, by Constable Bingham, at Canon. There is great excitement. Cause, mining troubles.

Thomas Fitch has announced his determination to leave Utah for other fields, in consequence of the political aspect of affairs.

ARIZONA.

Indians Subsisted by the Government Found on the War Path—Seventeen of Their Number Reckoned With.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The Arizona *Miner* extra, of Oct 1, says that Lieutenant Max Wessendorf, with twenty-one men of the 5th cavalry, came upon the Apaches in force 50 miles from Prescott, and shot seventeen, when the Indians fled. In Rancher corn and other stolen property was found, showing that the Indians killed had drew rations from the Camp Verde reservation to September.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The strike of the journeymen tailors of Philadelphia has ended, the employers having acceded to their demands.

—It is estimated that 3,000,000 inhabitants have died from famine in Persia.

—General W. H. Clark, of Dubuque Co., suddenly expired last night of congestion of the brain. He retired in his usual health. His age was 57 years.

The body of a woman has been washed ashore at Port Burwell, Ont., supposed to be that of Mrs. Julia Hallidar, of Oswego; on her person was found a marriage certificate, and two valuable gold rings and drafts on the bank of Montreal to the amount of $70.0

The Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural College yesterday elected Hon. James Patterson, of New Hampshire, as President of that institution. The College will be ready for students next September.

Earthquake.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 10.—At 9 o'clock yesterday this city and vicinity was visited by quite a severe shock of earthquake. People rushed out of doors, and considerable excitement prevailed for a brief period. The shock only lasted about a minute and a half, but during that time crockery and bottles were thrown down, and buildings pretty well shaken. No serious damage to property has been reported.

At Fort Randall, Dakota, the shock was severe, and great excitement prevailed.

At Yankton the shock was faint, but distinctly felt, doing no damage.

Reports from other portions of Dakota show that none of the principal points escaped entirely.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats dull at [illegible]. HAY—Firmer at [illegible]. PROVISIONS—Pork advanced. [illegible] COTTON—Easier; sales 3,100; good ordinary, 17¾c; low middling, 18¾c; middling, 19¼c. Receipts, [illegible]. [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Varieties of Fashionable Women—Half-a-Dozen Well Defined Types.

The Assumption of Theology, Literature, and Music.

Art, Benevolence, and Misanthropy in Thin Disguise.

Pauline Lucca, and Her Style.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

All the types of fashionable women are now fairly back in town, and doing their utmost to strangle the hours gracefully. In this city, we have a variety of distinct types, though they all belong to the same species of what is considered the characterless creature, given over to gowns, gawds, and what she considers gentility.

THE FASHION OF THEOLOGY.

A very notable representative of society here—as well as elsewhere, no doubt—is the woman who wishes to combine fashion with theology, and who is always uncertain which one of the two should be paramount. She leads an anxious and somewhat uncomfortable life, on the whole, between twinges of conscience and disappointments of the dress-maker, between discharge of spiritual obligations and social duties. She loves God, she thinks; but, in her moments of contrition and pious rapture, she fears she loves herself better. She is conscious, ever and anon, of serious defects; and these she atones for by purchasing new robes and contributing to the conversion of the heathen. What she lacks in inner grace she strives to make up in outward show. When the Bible reproves her, she goes for consolation to the modiste; and when the modiste vexes her Christian spirit, she looks more closely after the eternal welfare of her sister-in-law; and so, as she fancies, commends herself to Heaven.

Grace Church and the Avenue are the termini of her little world. In one she worships, and in the other she is worshiped. Here she prays dreamily, and there she pampers her elegant sins. She dreads to be too pious, lest she be thought unfashionable; and she dwells in horror of fashion fettering the aspirations of her soul. Her religion, like her drawing-room existence, consists entirely of forms. If not altogether a saint, she is at least well dressed; and fine robes, in her creed, even more than charity, cover a multitude of sins.

When she thinks of the closing scene, she hopes her disease may not be prosaic, and that, though she be not wholly forgiven, she may enjoy the *post mortem* compensation of looking handsome in her coffin. So she slips through being, and slips out of it at last, regretting the gayeties she is about to quit, and resting her hopes of salvation upon her regular attendance at church, and the perfect repose of her manners.

THE FASHION OF LITERATURE.

The literary woman of fashion is becoming more and more conspicuous. She claims to be an authority on literary subjects, albeit she has little understanding, and no judgment of her own. She reads all the books she can buy or borrow, no matter whether she understands them or not, and then reads criticisms of them in the newspapers and magazines, and repeats them to her friends as if they were original. She affects to admire men of letters and scholarship, and bores them immensely, whenever she has an opportunity. Getting hold of some name of rare book or another, she dives into an encyclopedia for hints of the same, and then claims thorough acquaintance with the work. Plotinus, Porphyry, Giordano Bruno, Schopenhauer, Stendhal, and other black swans of literature, she delights to refer to, though she has never read a line of anything they have written.

Devoted to fashion, she pretends to despise it, and often declares she would rather marry a man of genius, steeped in poverty, than a millionaire without culture. She tires business men with literary talk, and tires literary men with her transparent assumptions. She is usually young,—at least not old,—as may be imagined; and she would not be disagreeable, if she only had the moral courage to be genuine. The one thing on which she prides herself most—intellect—she has not a particle of; and this is her bone. Perhaps if Nature had favored her with what she so earnestly desires, she would have set no store by it, and have been a pretender to something else.

We may value what we possess, but we worship what we cannot have.

She is sure she would have adored Dante or Shakspeare; and yet it will be revealed some morning that she is engaged to Mr. Simpson Sugarhouse, the wholesale grocer, and as Mrs. Sugarhouse, she will drop her affectations, and become the mother of matter-of-fact children.

THE FASHION OF MUSIC.

The musical wonder of the *salons* is a bore of vast proportions. Now five-and-twenty, perchance, she has had musical instruction drummed into her ever since she was 6. She has taken lessons, not only here, but in Paris, Leipzic, Vienna, and Milan. She plays the piano, guitar, and harp correctly, though mechanically, with no more soul than there is in an iceberg. She can read scores as she can shop-signs, and is fluent upon Beethoven's sonatas, Gluck's figures, and Mozart's masses; and yet, if she comprehends the least part of their spirit, she keeps the secret to herself.

She claims to have composed a number of pieces of music, though her intimates shrewdly suspect them to be the works of an ancient German, who still gives her instruction, and who is quite willing she should bear the honor of his work, in consideration of liberal payment. She has good taste in dress, and a very large wardrobe; but she attires herself shabbily, because she fancies that to be dowdyish is to give token of musical genius.

She has thrown away several fine chances of matrimony by her determination to talk of octaves, staffs, and counter points, to young men bent on the sentimental, who infinitely preferred negro minstrels to all of Beethoven's symphonies. Let us leave her to time and to her mamma, who will not be far away when she feels that her daughter's connubial hour is about to strike.

THE FASHION OF ART.

The art belle is widely prevalent, just now, in our best society. A few years ago, while in Italy, she caught the infection of the Old Masters, especially of the pre-Raphaelite school, and she has never given any one any peace on the subject since. Fra Angelico is her special weakness, and she raves about his pictures, morning, noon, and night. The worst of it is, she paints herself, and paints so badly (after the mediæval pattern, of course,) that her angels look like Milesian bog-trotters and her Madonnas like Flemish market-women.

I am not at all certain that her limnings are much more grotesque than those of Giotto and Cimabue; but she has had so much advantage of them in time that she might have improved upon her models.

She has an apartment in her father's house fitted up as a studio, and all her acquaintances are introduced to it, with the asseveration that she never admits any save her most private and confidential friends. There, one is forced to admire a dozen of ill-drawn and vilely-colored canvases, and to listen to her endless theories of art.

"Confound that young woman," said Worldling, the other day, "she talks more rubbish than the humorous writers print. If I were her father, I would burn down the house to get rid of those infernal daubs which she calls pre-Raphaelite studies."

THE FASHION OF BENEVOLENCE.

The benevolent woman is another animated infliction of fashionable circles. Benevolence with her means driving about in the poor districts, and making a great ado over it. She has little generosity and less delicacy; but, by some means, she has become inspired with the idea—certainly not very original—that what the world wants most is charity. So she has formed a combination with a score of old dowagers, and several young women of her own set, to make periodic visits to the House of Industry, the Five Points Mission, the Newsboys' Home, and other similar institutions, and to ride in state through the Fourth and Sixth Wards, to dispense food and raiment to the indigent.

This sort of thing gratifies her vanity, and enables her to tell what wonders of philanthropy she has accomplished. She takes particular pains with her toilette before she goes upon these expeditions, and imagines herself to be Lady Bountiful when she is only Miss Lackadaisical Impertinence. She does not neglect society in the least on account of her devotion to the poor, for society yields her the coveted opportunity to unfold the sacrifices she daily makes of her time, her comfort, and her pin-money.

She does very little good, since those on whom she bestows alms are usually professional beggars and impostors.

Her father, a practical merchant, perceives the sham of his daughter's nature, but says her benevolent missions will keep her out of mischief until she is married, and then she will find something more to do.

THE FASHION OF MISANTHROPY.

The misanthropic belles—rather a new variety—is usually quite pretty, as she ought to be to prevent satirists from saying that her pretended dislike for men is only a reflex of their indifference to her. She is exceedingly sentimental and romantic at heart, and is moved by every gallant speech made to her. For this very reason she may wish to cloak her genuine nature by a domino of cynicism. She treasures up all the sharp and bitter speeches she discovers in newspapers, novels, and plays, and hurls them at the nice young men who pay court to her. She has also a stock of her own to draw upon, for she is rather bright than otherwise,—and she really wounds the self-love of her admirers more than they care to show. Our pretty Timon in petticoats is usually most Timonian in the last of her teens; for, soon after getting out of them, temperament and youth are so strong that they tear off her mask, and she finds herself smiling and weeping in the arms of one of the horrid men she has so bitterly denounced.

PAULINE LUCCA.

All these representative belles, and many others, were at Lucca's debut at the Academy, last Monday evening, and the music of Meyerbeer, and the intoxication of a brilliant audience, so melted their distinctions that one could not have been told from another.

Lucca's voice has not as much compass as was supposed, but her notes are exceptionally clear, and her manner of acting, as well as singing, is extremely engaging. She is rather winning than striking, and grows upon you insensibly. I have heard her several times abroad, and I remember that the last impression was much more favorable than the first. You can well believe she is of Italian blood; for she is intense and fervid to a remarkable degree, and seems to have a certain magnetism which, scarcely perceptible in the beginning, inspires and holds her audience at the end. She is not at all handsome, and still, after you have heard her, and gone away, you will always think of her, not only as a finished artist, but as a beautiful woman.

COLSTOUN.

Good Homes as a Cure for Intemperance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: No doubt the bad results of the prevalence of intemperance are mainly due to the pressing want of decent and good homes, in which the people generally may be housed in accordance with the requirements of correct and just sanitary conditions. It is the absence of such conditions which contributes so largely to the physical and apparent moral descension of the most of our inhabitants. Perhaps 300,000 of the inhabitants of Chicago live in wooden houses, with small rooms and poor ventilation; the larger portion at inconvenient distances from the business centre, and too often situated in muddy and unimproved districts on the prairie. Thus are the bodies of so many sensualized, and their souls degraded by contact with bodily discomforts.

The manner of living, in its relation to intemperance, is this: Out of the ignorance of sanitary means on the part of those who do not have them, come restive and feverish conditions; and such conditions are morally certain to crop out in the extremes of appetite. Liquor drinking is merely an effect of a diseased appetite, caused by the conditions indicated.

Legislation will not cure the wandering of the desire; nor will education do this, as experience shows in the history of educated men, as a whole.

The human body is the residence or temple of the gods, or of the principle of power. As cleanliness is next to godliness, so are capacious and magnificent houses, with all the modern improvements, of first importance as the abodes of true nobility.

I have already, in a former letter to THE TRIBUNE, shown how fit residences for the common people may be erected and maintained by adoption of the combination plan. The people unite and contribute money for general purposes, such as building a Court House or Chamber of Commerce, or constructing a lake tunnel, street paving, etc. Why not, in convenient companies, unite and contribute for the sake of better houses to live in? By united action all may abide in edifices.

It seems puerilely absurd to attempt the mental and moral elevation of men in this condition of life while their physical well-being is neglected. A sound mind and steady nerve dwell in a clean and well-preserved body. Do the young men and women of Chicago who stay in the wooden boarding-houses, with not much more than room to turn around, and who know little of the luxury of social rooms in which there is a due proportion of heat and pure air,—do they expect to retain their youthful vigor, and give character to their day and generation by virtue of the highest use of their faculties, from the standpoint of such surroundings?

It was Pythagoras, one of the ancient philosophers, who dug a cavern under his house, and cloistered himself in it for a year. On coming out, he presented the appearance of a sick and fearfully emaciated creature. As compensation for thus sinning against the Holy Ghost, he went out among the people and procured the reputation of a god by reporting that he had been in the infernal regions. The wretched places most people live in, in such cities as Chicago, have a similar effect on the person; but the dignity of being raised to a god does not come in as compensation for their egregious experiences.

OGDEN WHITLOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1872.

Apes at Gibraltar.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from Gibraltar under date of Sept. 16, says:

"The Governor, Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars, is popular, and makes an excellent commander. He and his predecessors have mainly devoted themselves to defending the apes that are to be found on the rock against hostile attacks from the garrison or town. These apes are the only wild monkeys in Europe. They have been here from time immemorial, and they are reverenced as much as their brothers in the sacred groves of Benares. The most stringent orders are issued against injuring them. From the signal battery on the top of the rock soldiers are always on the look-out with telescopes for them, and the number seen every day is registered in a book. A few months ago a young gentleman arrived here, fresh from school, as an Ensign in a regiment. Wandering over the rock with a gun he espied an ape, and, as he thought it would be interesting to send home a stuffed monkey, shot it. Imagine the horror of the town and garrison when the lad came back through the streets bearing with him triumphantly the result of his day's shooting. An officer—even an Ensign—is a very great man here. The inhabitants did not dare rush upon the sacrilegious wretch who had slaughtered a creature almost as holy as an officer. Some sat at their door steps in silent horror, and veiled their countenances. Others followed the corpse of the dead ape to see what would happen to its murderer. Gibraltar was in—for it—a state of wild excitement. When the Ensign reached his barracks, his Colonel and brother officers explained to him the fearful crime of which he had been guilty. So great, indeed, was the offence that it was felt that the Governor alone could deal with it. Sir Fenwick Williams is a man of a kindly nature; but even he, I understand, thought for some time of nothing less than cashiering the unfortunate Ensign; while one or two of the permanent authorities, who, on hearing what had occurred, immediately went to the Government House to tender their advice, were strongly in favor of the *lex talionis*, and the Ensign being slain, to avenge the manes of the slaughtered ape. After a lengthy discussion, he was consigned to captivity. He has since been released, but he has left his own name in prison, and is now called by every one 'Du Chaillu.'"

—The case of the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad & Coal Company against the City of St. Louis and the Pacific Elevator Company, was before the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, upon a motion for preliminary injunction. Judge Dillon, while holding that the city ordinance in question was invalid, for the reason that it substantially gave up to the Elevator Company, for the term of fifty years, such extensive right of contract over a portion of the wharves as the city had no authority under the law to delegate, denied the motion, chiefly upon the ground that plaintiff would not be injured by the proposed construction, since the plaintiff's right to use the wharf was held, subject to the right of regulation and control, vested in the city, and the city might assign another portion of the wharf for plaintiff's use. This decision, important as it is, is only a preliminary point, and the case is retained for further proceedings.—*St. Louis Times, Oct. 8.*

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

The Illimitable Wheat-Fields of California.

A Game on the Cars—Baggage-Smashing at Council Bluffs.

The Resurrection of Chicago

Philadelphia—Houses for Workingmen—The Public Park—"Stacherary."

Washington—A Queer Goldfish—More "Stacherary."

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

I have tired once more of the dull daily routine of office-drudgery in the Golden City; the old Indian spirit of restlessness and restiveness is upon me again in irresistible force, and once again I am off for a long *pasace* beyond the seas.

As this is the first of what may be a long series of letters from various places and parts of the world seldom visited by the tourist, or, indeed, by civilized man, let me commence at the beginning, start out from San Francisco, and tell you a little of the story of my trip.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

I left San Francisco on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 15. The sky was, as it is ever at this season in God's thrice-favored land, clear and unclouded, and, as I looked down on the City and Bay of San Francisco, from the summit of Russian Hill, the view was a glorious one,—one that I shall long remember. When shall I look upon it again?

The white fleecy mist was rolling in through the Golden Gate, filling the channel which leads up to the broad Bay of San Francisco; and the mournful tolling of the fog-bell of Alcatraz, like the deep pulsations of some great heart in its lonely agony, produced on me, at such a moment, a strange and saddening effect. But before me was the magnificent landscape of Alameda and Contra Costa, and the city at my feet, beautified and glorified by the golden sunshine of autumn; and right before me, coming down, as it were, on a pathway of flowers stretching out from the farther shore, across the blue waves of the Bay, was the steamer which was coming to bear me away from home and friends, on a journey into foreign lands, and regions strange and new. Beyond the mountains I could not see; backwards I dared not look; God knows what is before us all!

For miles and miles, through hour after hour, our train bore us onward through the

ALMOST ILLIMITABLE WHEAT FIELDS

of the Golden State. Millions upon millions of bushels of the yellow grain lie piled in sacks on either hand along the road as far as the eye can see, awaiting transportation to the seaboard and to Europe.

What a wondrous future has this great State before her! Her gold has already unsettled the markets of the world; the millions of Europe are fed from her teeming granaries; her fruits and flowers are famous in every land; and her hillsides are purple with promise of the vintage, whose generous wine shall, in every clime, make glad the heart of man.

And yet she is but a child in years to-day. Who shall predict the wonders which our children's children shall see in the ripe perfection of her after-years?

The sun of California, passionate and fervid as the hearts of her children, poured down upon us with overpowering intensity as we journeyed on through the Valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento, and, from the flower-embowered City of the Plains, turned toward the snow-crowned Sierra, in whose white peaks the Spanish-American natives of the Coast fondly dreamed they saw, but a few years since,

> The snowy tents,
> In everlasting battlements,
> Against the march of Saxon mind.

Night found us far up among the forests of the Sierra, and the morning dawned on us in the dreary

DESERT-WASTES OF NEVADA.

Our palace-cars are clean and comfortable, and, from the double windows, we looked out upon the dusty road, winding by the rivers, and over the sage-brush-covered plains, along which our friends,—strong men, tired women, and weary little children,—toiled painfully, month after month, on their way to the shores of the Pacific, twenty-three years ago. Contrast, if rightly arranged, produces a pleasing effect, and in this case it was decidedly in our favor.

Through the Valley of the Great Salt Lake,—the home of the Saints, God's peculiar people, and, God knows, a very peculiar people they are,—up through the wild canons of the Wasatch Mountains, and out upon the vast grassy plains of Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska. The Rocky Mountains, snow-capped and lofty though they are, made but a sorry show from the car-windows on the Union Pacific; and, as for game, we saw only a few dozen antelope and a few prairie-dogs; nary a buffalo, nor a wild red Indian, did we see, and our carefully-loaded rifles and revolvers were useless. We had

SOME GAME INSIDE, THOUGH.

It was a good game in its way; but my partner, a simple youth, with a bullet-head, hailing from Boston, or New Jersey, or some other out-of-the-way foreign place, didn't know the strength of it. No one can tell what I suffered one day. Over and over again, I told the misguided young man always to take in his jack when he had a chance, and never trust it to the last trick; and yet every time he despised the wisdom which comes with length of days, and I saw it captured, and game with it, by our enemies' queen. He will learn better when his hair is silvered o'er with gray, as mine is; but meantime, blame him! I have had to pay for his infernal folly and wrongheadedness. Oh, innocent days of our confiding youth! how glad I am that you come not again!

Iowa is a noble State, and presents wonderful evidences of steady improvement; but they do

SMASH BAGGAGE HORRIBLY

and needlessly at Council Bluffs. I will make it the one object of my existence to acquire unbounded wealth, and come back to indulge in the luxury of revenge. I will bring a trunk containing nothing but a well-charged torpedo, and at Council Bluffs I will sit me down in the distance, and watch the operations of the baggage-fiends, in silent expectation. When the big trunk is nicely poised on the edge of the car, and then sent, like a bomb from a mortar, to the platform below, to strike exactly upon the corner, and burst in a thousand fragments, how will I laugh to see the would-be destroyers of my property flying in shreds through the air,—here a leg, and there a head, and not so much left of any one as would enable his mother to recognize his remains at the inquest! Gentle youths, you have your fun to-day; but beware!—it is my next deal, and, as soon as I am able to pay for a jury, you will hear from me. Henceforth, politics, and the dollars you have wrung from unfortunate travellers for cording up their shattered trunks, will be nothing to you.

From Council Bluffs to Chicago, by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was really the pleasantest part of our trip. The cars are clean and comfortable; the country rich and attractive, if the scenery is a trifle tame; and the Pullman dining-car a decided addition to the comforts of the traveller. What splendid progress Illinois has made as a State within the last decade! Next to California, I would surely choose the Prairie State for my residence.

AND CHICAGO,

rising from her ashes, full-grown, lusty and beautiful as Venus sprang from the sea,—words fail to express our admiration for her. It took centuries to build Imperial Rome, and ages on ages passed while the mighty chasm of the Yosemite was forming in the granite mountains; but here is a greater wonder than either, which has perished, and sprang up again, with new beauty, and life, and vigor, within a single year! A friend in San Francisco,—I saw Landsberger, the great champagne-manufacturer of the Pacific Coast,—returning from a visit to the Atlantic States, the other day, said to me: "I have travelled over most of the civilized world, and I assure you that nothing in art or nature which I have ever beheld so astonished me as the spectacle of Chicago rising from her ashes, as it were, in a single day." I add my testimony to his, and repeat his remark as the highest compliment I could pay to the indomitable pluck, energy, and perseverance of her people.

From Chicago to Pittsburgh we travelled nearly all the way by night, and consequently saw little of the country or the people. From Pittsburgh to Altoona, over the Allegheny Mountains, we had a delightful afternoon-ride. The trip is always delightful, the scenery being only second to that of the Sierra Nevada; but it has been described a hundred thousand times, and I will not repeat the story.

PHILADELPHIA—

quiet and Quaker-like as ever, but growing wonderfully, and exhibiting everywhere unmistakable evidence of a solid and lasting prosperity—pleased me more than ever before. The long rows of neat, comfortable brick two-story cottages, built by associations, for sale, on long terms and easy payments, to young mechanics, are among the most pleasing objects one can see in a journey over the entire Continent. The number of those already occupied, or going up everywhere in the suburbs of Philadelphia, is almost beyond computation, and in them I see a better promise for the amelioration of the condition of her workingmen and their families, and for a prosperous future for the city itself, than I have ever seen in any other city on the globe. New York is building acres on acres of great, unsightly, showily-constructed brick and brown-stone-front barracks for occupation by families who can really poorly afford to pay the rent of them, and can never hope to own them, being always compelled to strain themselves beyond their legitimate means to keep up appearances and make a show which scarcely deceives the outside world, and is known to be a sham and a transparent deceit by their next-door neighbors; while the accommodations for those honestly desiring to live within their means are miserably scarce and inadequate. Philadelphia is pursuing a more prudent and altogether a far wiser course, and will gain incalculably in the aggregate wealth, prosperity, and morality of her people in consequence.

THE GREAT PUBLIC PARK

of Philadelphia is one of the greatest of the attractions of the city. I am indebted to my friend, Mr. McKean, of the *Public Ledger*, for a most pleasant visit to this lovely place of resort. It seems to me impossible to add much to the quiet, but varied, beauty of the scenery of the park; and I cannot say enough in praise of the good taste of the Board of Park Commissioners, for the good taste they have displayed in aiding and assisting Nature, not endeavoring to supplant and exterminate her. In mere "works of art," we cannot hope to rival Europe for centuries to come, if ever, and the introduction of florid bronzes and unsalable statuary from Paris and Vienna would only mar the general effect, and not improve the appearance, of this noble park, while it would but provoke the mirth of really educated art-critics from abroad, and disgust those of refined taste and sympathies to the manner born.

Which reminds me,—as our late lamented President would have said,—

OF A LITTLE STORY.

On the corner of the *Ledger* office building, fronting the old Hall of Congress, they have placed at the second floor a large statue of that excellent-old personification of frugality closely trenching on downright meanness and penuriousness, the late B. Franklin. The sage is represented standing erect, in the costume of the period of which he was an ornament and a shining light, and holding in his hand a small bundle of ready-made and very solid and cast-iron-looking lightning. As it was being hoisted into its place, a son of the sod, standing on the opposite side of the street, harangued the crowd after this wise: "Arrah, an' isn't it a d——d shame to see them putting up a stachy of that ould thaif ov the worrald, Ben. Butler, as an example fur the risin' gineration, *with his hand full of spoons?*" Sympathizing with him in his honest indignation, though it was the result of a slight misapprehension of facts, I must still insist that "stacherary" is not likely to be appreciated by the mass of our people for some time to come; nor will the so-called works of art with which every ambitious city on the Atlantic Coast is now being profusely adorned tend in any appreciable degree to the elevation and requirement of the taste of the "risin' gineration."

From Philadelphia I went "through Baltimore" to

WASHINGTON.

Did anybody ever see or hear of such a miserable, God-forsaken, lonely, contemptible place as Washington when Congress is not in session? If anybody knows of another such, let him keep it all to himself; I want none of it. Went down and took a look at that great, ugly, half-finished factory chimney which they call the Washington Monument. Came away thanking Heaven that it was not finished and probably never will be. Then I went up to the Capitol building, where everything was damp, and dull, and deserted. The trees in the grounds were shedding their leaves, and everything was dripping from the last night's rain. In the mill-pond up near the rear entrance to the Capitol, I saw about a half-dozen monster goldfish, closely resembling in size and color so many California rock cod, swimming dolefully about, and looking like everything else, damp, out of spirits, and uncomfortable. One of them affected a peculiarity. He persisted in swimming all the time

ON HIS BACK.

I watched him for half an hour, and he never turned over once during the whole time. Now, do you know that circumstance has worried me and given me no rest of mind from that time to this. What did he do that for? Can it be possible that the prevailing rottenness and corruption everywhere manifested in Washington have extended to the dumb brutes, and that even the fishes are becoming demoralized? Is it possible that he was a respectable, honest fish, an advocate of Civil Service Reform, and common decency in the management of public affairs, but, in an evil moment, had succumbed, as many another scaly customer had done, and sold himself out to the Administration? If such is the case, I don't blame him for not wanting to show his face; there will be a good many people after election who will feel in the same way, and come to the conclusion that they have exhibited themselves to an admiring constituency in much the same position.

From the mill-pond I went around to the main entrance of the Capitol, and stopped to look at the two wonderful

GROUPS OF STACHERARY

which flank the doors of the Rotunda. One of these groups represents Herr Hockhiemer, of Day & Martin's Celebrated Circus, doing his Wonderful Cannon-Ball Feat, while one of the female equestrians of the company is stripping for the ring, beside him, looking up meantime in anxious apprehension lest he should accidently miscue and let the ball fall from his outstretched hand and smash her feet into pancakes. The effect is striking, but it would be more so if he should lax his grip on the ball. The other group represents Mr. John McCullough, the eminent tragedian, in his great character of The Jibbenainosay, or Nick of the Woods, going for an Indian's scalp, while a very poorly-clad female sits quietly by, with a naked baby in her arms, evidently intending to ask his opinion as to whether the child is threatened with hydrocephalus, as soon as the little unpleasantness between him and the Indian is over.

Then I went and looked in at the great bronze-doors at the button-holing room known as the Rotunda, and then turned around and walked away. If some future Rebel General, Lee or Jackson, should raid it into Washington, and, in holy iconoclastic fervor, smash those groups of "stacherary" into ten thousand fragments, and raze to its foundations that squatty abortion and architectural abomination, the Capitol building, I could find it in my heart to forgive them both.

Since I left Washington, I have been clear out to the end of the land in New England, where the sun rises, and I will tell you what I saw there, and by the way, in my next. *Adios!*

ALTAMONTE.

—The Bank of California made regular 1 per cent monthly dividends during the year, amounting to $600,000.

—We learn that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company are driving piles over the Black River, and sloughs opposite the old smoke-stack on the Minnesota shore, and will lay a track and run their cars there, and do their transferring at that point. This is intended as a winter bridge to the road on the west side of the Mississippi River, and is where that Company asked for the bridge to be located.—*La Crosse Leader.*

—A Biddeford (Me.) local editor writes: "A lady of this city was surprised the other day to find a bird's nest cunningly wrought in hair on the window-sill of her chamber, the material of which the little warbler had stolen from the dressing-table of this lady." How did he know she kept her false hair on the dressing-table?

—It is said that the Island of St. Helena is gradually ceasing to be a rendezvous for shipping, and that the English Government does not regard it now as of much importance. The falling off in the number of vessels calling at the island is due to the great diversion of the Eastern trade from the old route to the new one, *via* the Suez Canal.

—The message of Governor Converse to the Vermont Legislature shows that only $112,000 of the public debt is unprovided for; recommends legislation to equalize the burden of taxation, now distributed in the various counties with gross inequality; suggests public aid to schools and colleges where military drill is taught; advises better sanitary and humane regulations in the State Asylum for the Insane at Brattleborough, hints at the enactment of a State constabulary law, and declares that the State should have a better measure of protection against foreign and perhaps worthless insurance companies. At the same time he suggests, in conclusion, that there is more danger from too much than from too little legislation.

THE SOUTH.

Speech of Governor Walker, of Virginia, at Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is a source of profound gratification to me that the people of Pennsylvania, the old Keystone State of the Union, are rallying so heartily and earnestly to the support of Liberalism and the Liberal ticket. The people of this city, famous as "the City of Brotherly Love," should stand shoulder to shoulder in the great struggle in which we are now engaged,—a struggle which has for its object the restoration of real peace, pure government and fraternal relations to the whole country.

The people of Virginia,—that is, the real substantial people,—those who pay the taxes and have an abiding interest in the well-being and prosperity of the State, were never more united, harmonious, and determined in any cause than they now are in the support of Greeley and Brown. And this remarkable unanimity of sentiment cannot be ascribed to the efforts of our leading men. It is rather a spontaneous welling up from the great mass of the people. And what is true of Virginia is substantially true of the entire South. In fact, it has been asserted that Mr. Greeley was indebted for his nomination, and will be indebted for his election, in a large measure to the people of the South. He believed the assertion to be substantially true. Do you ask the causes and the significance of this unanimity of sentiment at the South for Mr. Greeley? Do you wonder at the strange phenomenon of a whole people rising up and, with almost unanimous voice, proclaiming "we will have none other but this man to rule over us, albeit he was our ancient political foe?" It may, indeed, seem strange to the uninformed; but, correctly understood and appreciated, instead of being suspected or spurned by the people of the North, it would be hailed with joy and welcomed with the heartiest enthusiasm. And this fact is as well known as it is thoroughly feared by the leaders of the Administration forces. Hence the tremendous efforts which they are making to mislead and deceive the people as to the real significance of the enthusiasm at the South for Liberalism and the Liberal ticket. For this reason the dying embers of the late civil war are being raked over and fanned into life, and the most absurd desires and impossible intentions ascribed to the Southern people. They even have the hardihood to assert that, by the election of Mr. Greeley, the South hopes and expects to achieve what it failed to accomplish by the war. But it is a bold assertion, without a scintilla of proof to sustain it. Seven years ago, when the Southern cross went down on the plains of Appomattox, the original cause of the struggle went down and was entombed with it. The advocates and adherents of the doctrine of secession appealed to the sword for its final arbitrament, and, though the decisions went against them, no verdict was ever rendered which met with more universal acquiescence. This subject, which had agitated the public mind at times with threatening violence from the foundation of the Government, was finally and forever settled, and the people who expended their blood and treasure in its maintenance will be the very last to attempt its resuscitation. If secession ever raises its threatening front again, it will not be on the sunny plains of the South. It is also charged by some of these mendacious people that by the election of Mr. Greeley the South hopes to secure the payment of the Confederate war debt, pensions to Confederate soldiers, and compensation for the property in slaves lost by emancipation. But where is the evidence? Is it to be found in the Liberal platform, or the utterances of our candidates, or any of their supporters? Does not every Southern State Constitution, which the people have adopted, as well as the Fourteenth Article of the Federal Constitution, which the Southern people have ratified absolutely and in terms prohibit the assumption or payment of any and all such claims. To accomplish this object would require the amendment not only of the Federal Constitution, but also the Constitution of nearly every State in the South. He would undertake to say that if to-morrow such an amendment were submitted to a vote of the people of the several Southern States, it would be voted down by a large majority. The people of these States are already struggling under a weight of taxation,—both State and National,—which utterly precludes any desire for any increase of it. The States which adhered to the Confederacy are less than one-third of the whole number of States, and contain less than one-third of the population of the Nation, and yet it requires the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States to amend the Federal Constitution. How, then, would it be possible, under these circumstances, to accomplish such a purpose, even if it were entertained? But there is no evidence that such a desire ever had any existence among the Southern people, and their enthusiasm for Mr. Greeley has no such inspiration.

Another reason assigned by your opponents for the marvellous unanimity of sentiment which prevails among the Southern people in behalf of the Liberal cause, is the hope that, through its triumph, they may be freed from the burdens of Federal debt and Federal taxation. And again I call for the evidence. Where can it be found, and of what does it consist? The fourteenth article of the Federal Constitution establishes the inviolability of the public debt, and I have shown what an impossible undertaking it would be to clear away this insuperable obstruction to repudiation. The Liberal platform declares that the public credit must be sacredly maintained, and denounces "repudiation in every form and guise;" and Mr. Greeley, in his letter accepting the nomination, puts it even more emphatically, when he avows "that the public faith must, at all hazards, be maintained and the national credit preserved." Now, the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution has been solemnly ratified by every Southern State, and the Liberal platform and Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance have been enthusiastically indorsed by all their Southern supporters. Can there be found in these acts of the Southern Liberals any justification that they are hoping or laboring for repudiation in any respect? Search through the Southern press and the organs of public sentiment, the declarations of her public men and the resolutions of her public meetings and conventions, and I defy you to find any utterances not in strict harmony with these their voluntary acts. Not only has the charge no foundation in fact, and no possible excuse can be found for it except in the consciousness of those who make it that repudiation, State and national, ought to be the natural and legitimate result of their treatment of the South. The supporters of this Administration plume themselves upon its magnificent financial policy. With pride and exultation they point you to the premium which our bonds command, the annual reduction of the national debt and the prosperity which nevertheless seems to prevail, and with apparent confidence assert that all this is evidence of the wise management and comprehensive statesmanship of the present Administration, and consequently that a further lease of power is absolutely essential to the longer continuance of these inestimable blessings. An untarnished public credit and universal prosperity are assuredly great national blessings, and it is the duty of every patriot to maintain the one and labor to secure the other. But the preservation of the former is to a large extent dependent upon the prevalence of the latter. In fact, the ability and disposition of the people to respond to taxation form the very basis of public credit. Therefore, while true statesmanship guards with jealous care the national honor, it is equally mindful of the means by which that honor is to be maintained. While cultivating a high tone of national sentiment and a lofty patriotism, it sedulously fosters all those agencies by which the prosperity of the people is enhanced, their wealth increased, and their happiness secured. Tested by these plain and fundamental principles, how stands the much-vaunted policy of our adversaries—a policy which they have not only maintained in the past, but are now seeking by all the means and appliances in their power to perpetuate? Why, instead of securing the happiness of the people, it has but added to their distresses; instead of aiding in the increase of their prosperity and wealth, it has interposed numerous and unnecessary obstacles to their advancement; and instead of establishing the national finances upon a firm and enduring basis it has been sapping the very foundations of public credit. These are bold, it may be startling, assertions, but he appealed with confidence to the history of the past seven years to vindicate their truth. At the beginning we behold a great nation emerging from one of the most gigantic internecine wars the world had ever witnessed—a war waged between peoples bound together by a common lineage and a common language, common interests, a common history and a common destiny—a war in which one section had triumphed over another, and leaving as a common heritage to both sections an enormous public debt and a vast volume of irredeemable and depreciated paper currency. The industry of the North had, to a considerable extent, been warped into channels peculiar to a state of war, and begotten by its necessities, while many of the industries of peace had been dwarfed into littleness or destroyed altogether. Our merchant marine has been swept from the ocean and our export trade almost annihilated. The unstable character of our currency, and the reckless spirit of speculation incident thereto, unsettled values and begot confusion and uncertainty in all branches of business. While this chaotic condition of affairs prevailed throughout the North at the close of the war, what was the condition of the surrendered South? What was the result to the people of that portion of the country within whose borders the four years' terrible contest had been almost wholly waged? Almost universal bankruptcy. Their whole social system had been shattered, and their labor system utterly destroyed. The freedom of the slaves had enslaved their masters. During the four years of supreme effort and agony their country was first isolated from the outer world and then ravaged and destroyed by the incursions of a victorious foe. Their labor system was first organized and destroyed altogether; their plantations fell out of cultivation; their railroads were destroyed, their banks ruined, towns destroyed; their currency and bonds and stocks in which their all was invested rendered worthless; and together with all was engulfed in this same common ruin their investment in mines, mills and other industrial and commercial establishments. Such universal ruin, perhaps, never before prevailed in any country. In this great metropolis, drawing your sustenance and wealth from unnumbered sources; reaching out your arms not only to this but to other continents, and gathering in the unnumbered products of the world for your happiness and prosperity, little appreciate the fearful exhaustion, the terrible woe and suffering of the South at the close of the war. With these conditions of utter exhaustion, suffering and want prevailing at the South, and the disorganization of industrial, commercial, and financial affairs of the North, was the supreme need of the hour? To what should those controlling the Government have addressed themselves with earnest, honest, and patriotic devotion? Why, to the prompt, complete and permanent pacification of the country and the adjustment of the burdens of taxation so as to meet the absolute necessities of the Government, and at the same time permit and even encourage the restoration of our commercial marine and lost commerce, and crippled industries and disordered currency, as well as the resuscitation and recuperation of the desolated and impoverished South. The condition of public sentiment both North and South was favorable—yes, ripe—for the inauguration of this broad and statesmanlike policy. At the South, torn, bleeding, ruined by the terrible ordeal of blood and carnage, was heard high above the wails of anguish and distress, the cry for peace and restoration. Satisfied with the utter failure of the fearful experiment she had made, she was ready to accept any reasonable terms which might be prescribed; while the North, in the plentitude of her joy over the victory won and the Union preserved, was disposed to be magnanimous as well as just. Here was presented one of those rare opportunities for the exhibition of lofty patriotism and profound statesmanship rarely vouchsafed to any man or set of men. Had the Government authorities of this nation been equal to the occasion, the legitimate results of the war might have been permanently secured, and the whole country restored to peace, and started fresh upon a new career of prosperity in a few brief months. Wise, prudent, and patriotic councils, however, did not prevail. The President, without, as it was contended, competent authority, undertook the business of reconstruction on his own account. And, although his plan was radically defective, the South were compelled to accept and adopt it under pain of being denounced as still rebellious. Congress overthrew the Presidential plan, impeached and tried the President, and substituted in its place military governments, which were eventually superceded by civil governments, organized upon terms and according to conditions prescribed by itself. Nearly six years elapsed from the surrender at Appomattox before all the States were fully represented in Congress, and that whole period was one of doubt, distrust, confusion and uncertainty in the South. Its people were the residuary legatees of all the hate and animosity engendered by the long and bitter struggle between the President and Congress. The President denounced them if they did not promptly adopt his plan of reconstruction, and Congress punished them because they did adopt it. The President ignored negro suffrage, but Congress imposed it as a condition precedent to restoration, and, while enfranchising all the blacks, disfranchised all the leading whites. The President confided the reconstruction of these States to the white people, but Congress sought its accomplishment through the instrumentality of the negroes, the white scalawags and carpet-baggers from the North. Neither plan of reconstruction was wholly right, nor was either entirely wrong. The enfranchisement of the negro was the inevitable and legitimate result of emancipation; but the disfranchisement of the whites was the essence of hate, folly, and wrong.

The same policy which dictated disfranchisement withheld amnesty, and to-day protests against "shaking hands across the bloody chasm," conceived in hate and selfish ambition, and nurtured solely for the perpetuation of partisan power, its results to the material interests of the South have been more disastrous than ever the four years of actual war. Wherever the Congressional policy completely triumphed, wherever States were radicalized, and the Government organized and controlled by the ignorant negroes and their corrupt allies, wrong, anarchy, and corruption followed as inevitably as night follows day. Taxation, in some instances, was increased to such an extent as to almost prohibit production, and State debts were contracted beyond the possibility of payment. And what have these States to show for this enormous increase of the burdens of the people? Have they any great public improvements? Any organized system of public schools, or institutions of learning founded? Anything conducive to the happiness, the advancement, or prosperity of the people? Have these advantages accrued to these people which alone justify the increase of the public burdens and warrant the expenditure of the public treasure? What have the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, or any of these States to exhibit for their doubled, trebled and quadrupled taxation, but bankrupt treasuries and dishonored and ruined credit. The tale of wrong and suffering, of robbery, peculation and crime, which these people have endured, finds no parallel in history. Their industries have been paralyzed, their prosperity stifled, the treasuries robbed, their rights of property and personal liberty invaded, and yet the vampires who fattened by their distresses are the zealous advocates of this Administration, and the recipients of its sympathy and support. But not alone by robbery and corruption have these Radical State Governments, those foster children of the Administration, earned the contempt and detestation of the people. They have failed to faithfully administer the laws and preserve the public peace. They have not only brought themselves and public authority into contempt, but they have permitted, if not encouraged, lawlessness and crime. Disorder and violence are the legitimate fruits of weak and corrupt government, and wherever they have occurred in the South they are traceable directly or indirectly to the inefficiency or connivance of the local State authorities, and yet there is not one of these Radical State Governments, though reeking with corruption, and contemptible for its inefficiency, which has not received the aid and countenance of this Administration.

Loyalty to the Administration is the sovereign test, the sole requirement, exacted. No matter how much the people are oppressed; no matter how much their hopes are blighted and their prospects withered, if they are only loyal to the party of the Administration they receive its countenance and support. The millions of State debts that have been piled up since the war, and the consequent enormous increase of taxation, have so crippled the people and prevented the influx of population and capital as to render prosperity and advancement, so essential to them and to the nation, next to impossible.

The States of Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri succeeded in wrenching their State Governments from the hands of these people, and in each of these States you hear of neither corruption or frauds, neither wrong nor disorder, but everywhere law is supreme, order is maintained, and crime is punished. These three State Governments are administered in the interests of the people, and not of party. They were organized by the people themselves, and against the active opposition of the Administration. Instead of being aided, countenanced, and sustained by the Administration, as was its duty, they have been frowned upon and treated with coldness and reserve. No fostering hand has been held out to them, but, on the contrary, embarrassments have been interposed to the proper administration of State laws. In these States you hear of no fraudulent increase of the State debts, no misappropriation of public funds, no Ku-Klux disorder. These exist only in those States loyal to the Administration and sustained by it. Are not these facts the highest evidence that the attempt to reconstruct these States in the interest of party and for party purposes was not only a wrong and outrage upon the people themselves, but an incalculable injury to the nation itself. These States constitute, as I have said, nearly one-third of the Union, and their prosperity and recuperation was as necessary, if not more necessary, to the prosperity of the whole Union than of any other section. True policy would have dictated their prompt pacification, restoration, and recuperation, thus enlarging rather than restricting the source [...] lies the great error of [...] pursued towards these [...] antagonism of races, [...] party, even though it w[...] of the best interests o[...] nation. Am I not righ[t] [...] these facts, in asserting [...] Administration, instead o[f] [...] affairs upon a firm and end[uring basis] [...] tended to sap the very f[oundations of public] credit? But not alone i[s this] [...] policy has its tendency been [...] shown the exhausted [...] these States at the clo[se] [...] I have indicated the policy whi[ch has] been pursued towards them, but [...] other element of this Administ[ration] which deserves note and consideration [...] itself upon the annual reduction of the [...] debt. Now, in the exhausted condition of [the] Southern States and the confusion which [...] or less obtained in the financial and com[mercial] affairs of the North at the close of the war, [...] policy would have dictated the reduction of [tax]ation to the lowest degree consistent with [the] maintenance of the public credit. Public c[redi]tors are satisfied when their obligations are [paid] at maturity, and their faith in our securiti[es] [is] not increased by exhaustive attempts to [pay] them earlier. Public credit is based [...] upon the honor of the people and the [...]ness with which they meet their obligatio[ns], also upon their ability to meet them, and [...] policy which should have been established [...] have been such as to increase rather than [dimin]ish their ability to pay. The heavy [...] taxation has unnecessarily dwarfed the in[dus]tries and commerce of the South. The [...] of Virginia alone annually pays into [...] public treasury double the amount necessary [to] meet her correct State liabilities. Suppose [...] the proportion of this sum which is used [in] paying the national debt before maturing [...] left with the people, how much more rapid [...] be their recuperation and the consequent [en]largement of the basis of credit. And what [...] true of the South is to some extent true of [...] North. While prosperity prevails in [...] branches of business, it is [...] dwarfed in others. Four years ago I stood [...] on the Liverpool docks, those mon[uments of] commercial enterprise and foresight, and a [...] merchant said to me, "Look upon that fo[rest of] masts which fill that harbor, and tell me if [you] can see the American flag floating anyw[here]." I took his glass and made the survey. No[where] was seen the "stars and stripes" floating in [the] breeze; and he said to me "You may scan [...] every day for months, and you will never see [...] and yet ten years ago you could scarcely see [...] other flag on a merchant ship in this harbor [than] the American." What was true in 1868 is [...] to-day. Our immense carrying trade, w[hich] in former years enriched our people, [...] the oppression of unwise laws, was [...] destroyed, and has never been able [to] revive. Does this look like a wise policy? I[t is] said that the people are prosperous; and if [...] be true, why is it that our entire labor system [is] in constant disorder through the strikes [of] workmen and artisans? I tell you that the p[ol]icy of continuing to pay our debt in advance [of] its maturity compels the maintenance of a s[ys]tem of taxation oppressive to our people, [...] destructive of our best interests. Especially [is] this true of the desolated and impoverish[ed] South. Those people are willing to meet [...] just requirements of the Government, and [...] have no disposition to shirk the just respo[nsi]bilities imposed upon them; they have no d[e]sire to repudiate the public debt, or free the[m]selves from necessary taxation; but they do pr[o]test against unnecessary burdens, against [...] policy which has dishonored their State cred[it], runs them into irretrievable debt, robbed th[em] of their substance, and prevented either th[eir] pacification or resuscitation. Their enthusiasm [...] for Liberalism and the Liberal ticket is not b[e]gotten of any desire to secure the payment [of] any debt prohibited by the fundamental law, n[or] is it inspired by any hope of release from [...]cessary Federal taxation. It rather com[es] from their earnest and longing desire for re[...] peace, honest government, and restoration [of] fraternal relations of the whole people of t[he] nation. There has never been a day at [...] since the war closed, when the people of t[he] South were not earnestly anxious for peace a[nd] the restoration of the Union. They are anxio[us] to resume their places in the Union of th[eir] fathers, and to comprise and maintain the [ac]complished changes in the fundamental la[w]. And, above all things, do they desire the healing up of the terrible wounds of war, the pacific[a]tion of the country, and the complete restor[a]tion of unity and concord throughout the la[nd]. The unanimity of sentiment for Mr. Gree[ley] which prevails throughout the South spri[ngs] from these sources, and none other. His ch[ar]acter and conduct towards them since the w[ar], his known kindness of heart and honesty [of] purpose, his public pledges, and the Libe[ral] platform of principles to which he has subscrib[ed], have won their confidence and support. In t[he] interests of peace, and with the hope of puri[fy]ing, harmonizing and uniting the people a[nd] the Government of this country, they extend [to] you the right hand of fellowship, and ask y[ou], with confidence in the sincerity of their m[o]tives, to "shake hands across the bloo[dy] chasm."

Controlling Workingmen's Votes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: THE TRIBUNE's timely article, "Inspectors of Elections," in a late Sunday issue, called to my mind the necessity of something else to be done, and for the accomplishment of which I already long ago, turned in vain to one of the city papers now seeking its share of glory, &c., among the partisan worshippers of straight jacket "Republicanism." How workingmen votes are controlled, is an old story; and, as long as things remain as they are, it cannot be heard too often. Here it is again:

I, as a Republican, and my next-door neighbor a Democrat, have often, in years past, had a chat on politics; and, in our discussions concerning the merits and demerits of our respective parties, we never could help agreeing upon one thing, namely: that there is a set of unprincipled men in both parties, who ought to lose the franchise forever, or be shut up within the prison-walls.

It happens so, you see, that I am employed by a Democratic firm, and my neighbor by a Republican; and, whenever an election comes round our respective employer, or our boss, or some one else,—accidentally, of course,—lets us know his meaning as to the personages or measures to be voted for; and, if—as I have sometimes done—I have said that I don't know *that*, I have more than once received such answer as, "But you must know it; do you understand? You must!" And so my neighbor about the same.

Now, sir, as we are both of us dependent on our employer for the support of our families, and labor has not always been, and may not always be, so easily got as at present, you may be sure that sometimes we have not been very slow to take the hint, thus forced to trespass upon our consciences, and submit to the tyranny of our masters. But what right, moral, legal or otherwise, have such fellow-citizens to deprive us of our political, any more than of our religious freedom; or to crush our sense, whatever it be, of political right or wrong, and thus make us political slaves and hypocrites, or indifferent to our political duty, immoral, degraded?

But this is not all. For, as they naturally doubt such forced political promises, on election day anyone may see from the early hour till late, a host of loafers—such men's hired helpers and helper's helpers—around and in the vicinity of each poll, not only offering their master's or their master's master's ticket to their poor and dependent acquaintances among the voters, but thrusting it upon them, and dragging *us*,—for I talk from personal experience as well as from many observations,—dragging us hurridly to the polls, meanwhile steadily watching that we do not have a chance to exchange the ticket on the way, and closely glancing at the ticket as we cast it, and that with a boldness and impudence, as if they feel that they themselves are the voters, voting by proxy; and—off they loaf in search of another victim.

How long—oh! how long—must we tolerate and bear such an outrage in this land of boasted freedom? There is much *talk* of "free country," "free citizen," "free ballot," &c., but where, on election days, for instance, all the freedom comes in, we do not see; perhaps because these election-hounds have absorbed the whole element of freedom, and, by virtue of their contact with their basely-selfish natures, perverted that blessing into a curse, freedom into oppression and slavery, and thus the fundamental principle of our Government into a sham.

Are there not, before the day of election, days enough, weeks enough, months enough, to "advocate" political notions and chase political game? Must the "free citizen," even on the political Sabbath-day,—that of election,—be hounded and chased even up to that very altar where he is to give his mite, that "free ballot," for the sake and in the name of his country; and that without any protection, or even protestation?

Lift up your voice, oh ye TRIBUNES, for the people's rights, and against such outrageous wrong, until the evil is remedied and justice done; and, as sure as God lives, *that* people shall keep your effort fresh in memory, and honor its debt. J.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1872.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

[Re]ply of the Mayor to the Citizens' Committee.

Further Explanation of His Views on the Sunday Question.

The Duty of Clergymen and Temperance People.

Police Board Ordered to Enforce the Sunday Liquor Law.

THE MAYOR'S VIEWS.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

[...] were entrusted with the duty of commanding [the] Mayor to close the saloons on Sunday, [...] made a report setting forth some [...]able shortcomings on the part of His Honor, [Mr.] Medill, a reporter yesterday morning in[terview]ed Mr. Medill on the subject, for the purpose of learning his views of the correctness of [the] report. The interview was as follows:

THE INTERVIEW.

[Re]porter. Mr. Medill, I would like to get [your] opinion of the report of the Citizens' Committee on their interview with you.

[T]he Mayor. I regard it as an unfair and un[...] reply to what I said to them. They came [...] with the proceedings of the meeting, and [de]manded that the saloons should be closed on [Sun]day. I asked them if they meant that liquor-[...] should be prevented on Sunday. They [said] that was what they meant. I told [them] that if they wanted to effect [their] purpose, the city authorities would require [...] assistance from all those who desire to [see] the Sunday ordinance strictly enforced. [My] whole talk to the Committee had for its pur[pose] the desire to impress on them the fact that, [without] strong and active support from those who [desire] the enforcement of the Sunday law, the [force] of police could accomplish but comparatively little. I said to them repeatedly, in the [course] of conversation, that the city authorities [having] this matter in charge were perfectly wil[ling] to do all that was practicable. But I failed [to] obtain any promise of active support. Those gentlemen shrank back in disgust from soiling their dainty fingers in such unclean work as prosecuting saloon keepers, or furnishing proof of violations of the Sunday ordinance. Read [the] report, and you will see that it contains nothing but abuse of the Mayor, and what [a] lawyer would call special pleading. They artfully snuff out of sight the real point in the controversy, and thrust one in that is not in issue. [The] point was, that it was simply impossible for [the] small police force of this city to prevent [beer]-drinking on Sunday, unless they were actively and powerfully aided and supported by the [friends] of the Sunday ordinance; that we were going to do whatever we could, but that it was extremely questionable, judging by past experience, whether more than an appearance of compliance with the ordinance could be secured, unless the masses were reformed in their desire for [...] drink, and active aid extended to the authorities in furnishing testimony of violations of the ordinance. I amplified [this] view at some length, pointing [out] the serious duty the churches had yet to perform in helping to stay the flood of intemperance [roll]ing over the land, and gently referred to [their] manifest neglect in discharging it.

[Re]porter. How do the Committee meet these [...]?

[T]he Mayor. By utterly ignoring them; by [assum]ing that I refused to do anything, and [...] expending columns of invective upon [a] false assumption. I confess I was greatly [sur]prised to find gentlemen of their pious and [...] profession dealing with so grave a subject [in a] manner so unfair that it could reflect no [...] on even publicans and sinners to be guilty [of]. It seemed to me like an attempt to shirk [their] own share of moral responsibility for the [prev]ailing habits of intemperance, and at the [same] time gain newspaper notoriety at my expense as bold champions of Sunday temperance, [which] they are unwilling to help enforce. In [...] this would be called demagogism, and [...] pettifogging. They undertake to controvert several statements of fact, and charge me [with] falsification; for instance, they assert that [the] police of New York, Brooklyn, and Boston [are] rigidly enforcing prohibition on Sunday. All [I have] to say in reply is, that it will be *news* to [the] thirsty souls of those cities when informed [that] they are deprived of their regular and accustomed Sunday tipple by the police.

[Re]porter. They maintain that you are responsible for the non-enforcement of the law, [by] neglecting to discharge the policemen who [are] in sympathy with the saloon-keepers. Is [this] conclusion a correct one?

[T]he Mayor. They say that the so-called Mayor's bill confers upon me the power to purify the [force] to any extent I please. On the contrary, [the] law confers on the Mayor no power to remove any policeman. The old charter provisions remain in force just the same as before [the] passage of the Mayor's bill. A policeman [can] only be removed by the Police Board, and [on] charges proven against him of dereliction [of] duty to their satisfaction; and after he is [found] guilty he has the right of appeal to the [Circ]uit Court, and can be reinstated if he wins [his] suit.

[Re]porter. You gave the Committee some [figures] as to population, which they appear to [regard] as incorrect?

[T]he Mayor.—They undertake to contradict my statement that two-thirds of the *men* of Chicago [are] of European birth, by quoting from the [...] census the enumeration of men, women, and [...] birth. At least 50,000 of the native children [be]long to foreign-born parents, and by counting [them] with the natives it gives the latter a very [small] majority of the total population of the [city]. But how does that fact disprove my statement that two-thirds of the *adult males* [are] foreign born? Will the in[fants] in arms of foreign parents help make public sentiment in favor of Sunday or[din]ances? They say that many foreigners are [in] favor of temperance. That is true; and it is [equ]ally true that an equal or greater number of [nat]ives are not.

[Re]porter. They challenge your statement that [there] are 400 clergymen in the city, and claim [that] only 190 names are to be found in Edwards' [Di]rectory.

[T]he Mayor. I referred to the persons entitled [to] the name of "Rev." There are a great many [cler]gymen in the city who have no pulpits. My [state]ment is not so wide of the mark as theirs. [Wh]ether the number is 200 or 400, or the compromise number 300, the question is, "Are they [doing] whatever is in their power to [...]use a temperance sentiment among [the] people of the city?" Are they [work]ing by all moral and religious means to [keep] young men out of saloons and drinking [pla]ces on all days, week days as well as Sundays? [What] are they doing to dry up the demand for [liq]uor? How many drunkards are they reforming? Notwithstanding their sarcastic remarks, [I] claim the right to make these inquiries. They [are] quick at seeing the mote in other people's [eye]; let them cast the beam out of their own, [as] their Divine Master has ordered them to do. Some 25 years ago the Washingtonian and Father Mathew's Associations were inaugurated, and performed a work of marvelous good, in reforming drunkards, and also in reforming [the] appetite and sentiment with reference [to] drinking intoxicating beverages. They never resorted to the constabulary to prevent men by [phys]ical power from drinking, but relied upon [fac]ts, arguments, reason, and tender appeals directed to the mind and conscience of the [peo]ple. And their success was wonderful. If these eloquent gentlemen of the Committee would take hold of the evil after the manner of the Washingtonians and Father Mathews, there [is] no telling what a vast good they might do, [and] how it would lighten up the labors of the authorities in enforcing Sunday laws. But I [fear] they find it more pleasant to mount rostrums and hurl invectives at the authorities, and exhibit their rhetorical powers of persuasion. [The] prevailing distemper among the politicians [of] misrepresentation seems to have infected [...].

The fundamental error of those gentlemen is, [in] placing their trust entirely in carnal weapons, [in] physical force to reform habits of inebriation [and] cure the appetite for alcohol, which shows a [...] deficiency of faith in moral and spiritual [agen]cies, in combatting evil. The Inquisition [was] based on the same lack of faith in the efficacy of these means to cure heresy in [religion].

THE ORDER ISSUED.

THE MAYOR INSTRUCTS THE COMMISSIONERS.

There was no meeting of the Board of Police [yest]erday afternoon, only Commissioner Sheridan being present. The subjoined communication from the Mayor was handed to the reporters [for] publication:

[To the Bo]ard of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I was waited upon last week by a committee of clergy and laity, who presented some

THE SUNDAY LAW.

...y of the Mayor to the ...Citizens' Committee.

...rther Explanation of His Views ...n the Sunday Question.

...Duty of Clergymen and ...Temperance People.

...Police Board Ordered to Enforce the ...Sunday Liquor Law.

THE MAYOR'S VIEWS.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ...ve entrusted with the duty of command... Mayor to close the saloons on Sunday, ...ld shortcomings on the part of His Honor, ...Medill, a reporter yesterday morning in... Mr. Medill on the subject, for the pur... of learning his views of the correctness of ... report. The interview was as follows:

THE INTERVIEW.

Reporter. Mr. Medill, I would like to get ...ation of the report of the Citizens' Com... on their interview with you.

Mayor. I regard it as an unfair and un... reply to what I said to them. They came ...ld the proceedings of the meeting, and ...ained that the saloons should be closed on ... day. I asked them if they meant that liquor-... should be prevented on Sunday. They ...ied that was what they meant. I told ... that if they wanted to effect ... purpose, the city authorities would require ... assurance from all those who desire to ... the Sunday ordinance strictly enforced. ...y talk to the Committee had for its pur... the desire to impress on them the fact that, ...ut the strong and active support from those who ...ed the enforcement of the Sunday law, the ...ce of police could accomplish but comparatively ...le. I said to them repeatedly, in the ...se of conversation, that the city authorities ...ld in this matter in charge were perfectly will... to do all that was practicable. But I failed ...obtain any promise of active support. Those ...tlemen shrank back in disgust from soiling ...ir dainty fingers in such unclean work as ...ecting saloon keepers, or furnishing proof ...ainst violations of the Sunday ordinance. Read ...ir report, and you will see that it con... nothing but abuse of the Mayor, and what ...ir would call special pleading. They art... sight out of sight the real point in the con... and thrust one in that is not in issue. ...ir idea was that it was simply impossible for ...e police force of this city to prevent ...rinking on Sunday, unless they got the ... and powerfully aided and supported by the ...ple of the Sunday ordinance; that we were ...t to do whatever we could, but that it was ...ly questionable, judging by past expe... whether more than an appearance of com... with the ordinance could be secured, un... masses were reformed in their desire for ...rink, and active aid extended to the au... in furnishing testimony of violation of the ordinance. [applause] ...ow as some length, detailing ...ection duty the churches had yet to per... to stay the flood of intemperance ...ing over the land, and gently referred to ...manifest neglect in discharging it.

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Mayor. By utterly ignoring them; by ...ing that I refused to do anything, and ...expending columns of invective upon ...e assumption. I confess I was greatly ...zled to find gentlemen of their pious and ...fession dancing with so grave a subject ...s Sunday reform. It was unfair that it could reflect no ...e on even publicans and sinners to be guilty ...t seemed to me like an attempt to shirk ...ir own share of moral responsibility for the ...ling habits of intemperance, and at the ...e time gain newspaper notoriety at my ex... as bold champions of Sunday temperance, ...ile they are unwilling to help enforce. In ...is they would be called demagogism, and ...ir petitfogging. They undertake to com... several statements of fact, and charge me ...h falsification; for instance, they assert that ...lice of New York, Brooklyn, and Boston ...efully enforcing prohibition on Sunday. All ...is say in reply is, that it will be seen to ...ir souls of those cities when informed ...ey are deprived of their regular and ac... Sunday tipple by the police.

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Mayor.—They undertake to contradict my ...sertion that two-thirds of the *men* of Chicago ...re of European birth, by quoting from the ...ensus the enumeration of men, women, and ...ildren. At least 50,000 of the native children ...ve to foreign-born parents, and by counting ...m with the natives it gives the latter a very ...ajority of the total population of the city. ...ut how does that fact disprove my state... that two-thirds of the *adult males* ...re foreign born? Will the in... ...rms of foreign parents help ...e public sentiment in favor of Sunday or... They say that many foreigners are ...temperance. That is true; and it is ...ue that an equal or greater number of ...em are not.

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THE ORDER ISSUED.

THE MAYOR INSTRUCTS THE COMMISSIONERS.

...e was no meeting of the Board of Police ...is afternoon, only Commissioner Sheri... present. The subjoined communica... the Mayor was handed to the reporters ...

To the Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I was waited upon last week by a ...mmittee of clergy and laity, who presented some ...resolutions adopted by a public meeting, asking that the saloons be closed on Sunday, and the ordinances on that subject be enforced. In the general conversation that followed, I expressed a perfect willingness to undertake to do whatever was practicable in the premises, but also some doubts whether with the small police force at command, liquor dealing on the first day of the week could be effectually prevented in the city. I asked for active support and assistance of those present, especially, in making complaints before magistrates, etc., in helping to procure evidence against those who violated the ordinance. But the proposition was coldly received, and cynically disposed of. I am unable to procure any promise of efficient aid, whether moral, religious, legal, or physical; their business seemed to be censure, but not to encourage or support the authorities.

I observe in the printed report of the interview by their sub-committee that they waited on your Board and obtained more encouragement as to the practicability of enforcing the ordinance. They say, "On the contrary, the Commissioners and Superintendent of Police, upon whom the Committee also called the same day, declared themselves ready to enforce such an order when issued by the Mayor, and they anticipated no serious trouble in doing so."

I am happy to learn that you anticipate no difficulty in stopping liquor drinking in the saloons on Sunday if an order is issued to that effect.

I, therefore, and hereby issue said order, and ask your Board to enforce Section 4, of Chapter 25, of the city ordinances, and all other ordinances relating thereto.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

THE SECTION.

The following is the section referred to by the Mayor:

SECTION 4. If any person shall keep open any tipling house on the Sabbath day or night, or shall keep open any bar or place where intoxicating drinks are or may be kept, or shall sell or retail any intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath day or night, or shall keep a common, ill-governed or disorderly house, or suffer any person to play at cards or other game of chance on his premises, with or without betting, every such person, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than $10, nor exceeding $100.

MR. SHERIDAN'S OPINION.

The opinion of all the Police Commissioners upon the question, except Sheridan's, has been given to the public heretofore; to-day his is published:

Reporter—Mr. Sheridan, do you think the Sunday law can be enforced?

Mr. Sheridan—It can be. I apprehend no difficulty in enforcing it

Reporter—How do you propose to enforce it?

Mr. Sheridan—That is another thing; (after some hesitation) by prosecuting every man who violates the law.

Reporter—Will the police be instructed to watch the saloons, and make complaints against the proprietors who keep open on Sunday?

Mr. Sheridan.—A policeman goes on his beat and finds the saloons open and persons inside drinking; every officer knows some of the people who frequent the saloons on his beat; he will not "pull" the house, but on Monday morning go into the police court and get a summons issued for the saloon-keepers; they will come up on Friday and be fined.

Reporter.—Will such persons the policeman knows and sees drinking be compelled to testify against the keepers?

Mr. Sheridan.—That is for you to find out.

A *Times* Reporter—I shall have to be very careful, and buy my whisky on Saturday night.

TRIBUNE Reporter—What will be done with a saloon-keeper when arraigned for a second violation of the ordinance?

Mr. Sheridan.—The Mayor will be informed of the first fine, and if the proprietor comes up again his license will be revoked.

The experiment will be tried on Sunday next.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The handsome gold emblem of the one-fourth mile run championship of the Chicago Athletic Club, was again contested for on Wednesday afternoon, at the Club grounds, corner of Twenty-third and State streets. The competitors were, Mr. John W. Midgley, winner of the medal at the last open competition, and Mr. James Pridham, of Waukegan, an athlete whose reputation is based on the superb medals won by him at national competition in Montreal, Canada. The race was called shortly after 5 o'clock. Midgley, who had the inside, took the lead at the start, Pridham keeping close upon him for half the circuit, when the former quickened his pace, and came in quite fresh, an easy winner by fully twenty yards. The time was moderately good — 60 seconds — and would have been much improved had the winner been at all pressed. Pridham will doubtless challenge for another trial. In this event Messrs. Flanders, Borner, Purington, and Loring will also enter the list and render it somewhat lively for the holder of the medal. As it is the intentions of Edelman to challenge Alcock for the two-mile walk medal, another competition meeting will probably be arranged to come off during the latter part of the current month.

Messrs. T. A. Alcock and W. B. Curtis, of the Chicago Club, are now in New York, intending to compete for the national medals on Saturday next. The former is entered for the three-mile walk and the latter for the 100 yards and one-fourth mile races.

YOUNG AMERICA.

A little boy, aged about 13 years, was found wandering about the streets on Tuesday evening, and was taken to Police Headquarters by an officer. Upon being questioned, he gave the name of Charles McGuire, and said he was from Omaha; his father was a plasterer; a few days before he (Charley) had stolen $50 from his parents; he came to Chicago for the purpose of seeking work, and had no particular anxiety to return home. This information induced the police authorities to place the boy under arrest until his parents could be consulted with. He was searched, and a revolver, several knives, a watch, and $28 in money, were found upon him. The Chief telegraphed to the parental McGuire, asking him what he wished to have done with the boy. Yesterday the following reply was received: "Mrs. McGuire says she would not give the price of a telegram for the boy. Could not get answer. Omaha office." This answer left Superintendent Washburn no alternative but to return young McGuire his property, and discharge him from custody. The boy is liable to get into trouble, as his disposition is apparently bad. When asked what he would do in the event of being attacked upon the street, by *gamins*, he replied that he would draw one of his numerous knives, and stab as many of his assailants as he possibly could. He seems anxious to work, and is living upon the remainder of his money at a low boarding house on Canal street until such time as he succeeds in getting employment.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

The strike among the bricklayers seems to possess within itself the elements of rapid decay, their demands having been met with universal negation, even as regards themselves. An effort was made by them to secure better terms for the laborers by compulsion, but, without benefiting the class they sought to better, it ruined their own prospects. They had refused to go to work even on their own terms unless the bosses would agree to pay the laborers $2.50 a day for 8 hours' work, and this the bosses refused in the most emphatic manner to do. The bricklayers are now quietly going back to work in a great many instances, and are thus demoralizing the Union which orders them to hold out, and holds them perjurers for yielding. The reduction in the Union ranks has already been great and will probably increase in a greater degree if the cold weather continues. At McCormick's reaper factory on Western avenue, nearly all the men have returned to work,—all Union men. The prospects of a speedy close of the building season, and the necessity for economical provision for the approaching winter, are sterner and more unanswerable demands than the Union can possibly bring to bear.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Californian named Charles Fitzpatrick, and a laborer named Michael Carroll quarrelled with each other in the saloon of the American House, near the corner of Kinzie and Wells streets, at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The parties board in the hotel, and are slightly acquainted. The origin of the disturbance is supposed to have been whiskey. While drinking in the saloon, Carroll said something to his companion which aroused his anger, and caused him to speak about revolvers. Carroll treated the hint at shooting with supreme contempt, evidently wishing to get up a fight with Fitzpatrick, and not dreading the interference of a revolver. The pair left the saloon, and proceeded to the corner of the street, a few feet distant. Here they continued their argument, which resulted in Carroll grabbing Fitzpatrick by the throat. The latter immediately drew his revolver, and fired one shot at his opponent's head. The ball missed its mark, and sped off in the direction of a crowd of teamsters who were eagerly watching the combatants. By some miraculous interposition of Providence, no one was injured. Sergeant Hathaway, who happened to be in the vicinity of the place when the shooting occurred, arrested Carroll and Fitzpatrick.

—The long-sought-for process by which the telegraph can be made to deliver a message in the handwriting of the operator has just been patented in Paris by three young Chinamen.

THE MASTERS SPEAK.

Master Masons and Builders in Council.

They Resolve to Resist the Demands of the Bricklayers.

No excesses were committed by the bricklayers yesterday, not because the spirit for mischief has departed from them, but because most of them attended the funeral of one of their number, who died the day previous. The officers of the Union do all in their power to keep the men from getting into trouble, and a resolution was passed last evening that any man committing an offence should be expelled from the Union; but whether it will have any effect upon some of the hot-headed members, remains to be seen.

The Master Masons' and Builders' Association held another meeting yesterday afternoon, M. W. Carter in the chair, and George C. Prussing acting as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. William Price, the following committee was appointed to advertise for bricklayers from the country to fill the places of the strikers: William Price, J. C. Grant, E. E. Moss, W. E. Mortimer, and E. F. Dore.

Mr. Howard thought it would be proper to call a meeting of laborers, who were greatly suffering on account of the strike, and most of whom were opposed to the eight-hour movement. Others also advocated such a movement, but no action was taken in the matter.

By request, the following contractors reported that they had gone to work again: D. Goodman & Co., with 17 men; J. C. Grant, 10 men; William Price, 11 men; Cox Bros., 5 men; Cross & Champion, 4 men; C. & A. Price, 35 men; Peter Button, 54 men; J. Owen, 5 men; W. E. Mortimer, 25 men; Prussing & Muller, 17 men; E. F. Dore, 25 men; Christian Pech, 9 men; T. Courtney, 25 men; and John Dunphy 17 men.

On motion of Mr. Goodman, THE TRIBUNE and *Times* were requested to publish the following resolutions, and the names of the signers:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned Master Masons and Builders of the City of Chicago, will resist the present eight-hour strike to the last: Andrew Elmers, John M. Dunphey, Prussing & Muller, Gladding & Howard, Moore & Dovee, Peter Button, Chas. Boischer, T. E. Courtney & Co., J. W. Hambleton, M. B. Bailey & Co., C. & A. Price, John Willard, Jacob Paull & Son, Henry Cobb & Co., E. W. Manning, John Noberis, A. J. Goodrich, Leinman, Billings & Co., Chas. Busby, L. D. Owen, J. G. Dietz, J. C. Grant & Co., W. A. Barton, H. Bowe & Brothers, Rufus Ashton, Cornelius Vant, Cox Bros., C. M. Dameier, A. J. Hageman & Co., Chr. Fasech & Co., L. L. Leach, Lea, G. Cross, Fred. Houssen, Wm. McNeil, Louis Weick, Agnew & McDermott; Moes & Chambers, Schwarz & Kriss, Dunfield & Co., Madson, D. Goodman & Co., Chas. Dearing, W. B. Clark, W. Price & Co., D. F. Crilly & Co., Mortimer & Tapper, Carter Brothers, E. & A. Price.

These firms are said to represent nine-tenths of the work done in Chicago.

On motion, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Association binds itself that if any man at work should be assaulted or intimidated, either at work or elsewhere, on account of being at work, to employ private detectives to arrest the guilty parties, and have them prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THE BISHOP HILL COLONY AND THE CHICAGO LANDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our attention has been called to an article of John T. Bennett, dated Chicago, Sept. 11, and a letter of J. R. Jones, dated Brussels, Aug. 30, 1872, inserted in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE about a week ago, relating to some land in the City of Chicago, belonging to the Bishop Hill Colony, and sold by one of the Trustees of the Colony to said Jones, and by said Jones to President Grant; to which we, as members of said Colony, desire to make some reply, and correct the misrepresentations by Messrs. Bennett and Jones.

Although we belong to the interested parties, we, or any other member of the Colony, as far as we know, have taken no part in the controversy which has been carried on between the different journals relating to the sale of this land, and do not so now, otherwise than to state the real facts referred to in said letters, that every one may judge for himself.

Mr. Jones, in his letter, says, in substance, that he and Mr. Munson purchased of the Bishop Hill Colony 52 acres; in Section 15, Town 39, at about $150 per acre, being an undivided half of a tract of 104 acres; that he afterwards bought of Mr. B. F. Sherman the other half of the undivided 104 acres, and 10 acres more in the same section; or, together, 62 acres; and that it was out of this 62 acres that Mr. Jones sold 31 acres to President Grant.

The lands conveyed by Olof Johnson, one of the Trustees of said Colony, to Mr. Jones, is described as follows:

The undivided half of that part of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 15, Town 39 N., R. 13 East, which lies south of Barry Point road, containing 68 50-100 acres.

Also, the undivided half of that part of the west half of the west half of the southeast quarter of said Section 15 which lies north of the Barry Point road, and the undivided half of the west half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Town 39 N., of R. 13 East, containing 35 50-100 ac res, in Cook County and State of Illinois.

Joseph R. Jones and Elizabeth A. Jones, his wife, convey to Ulysses S. Grant, of Washington, D. C., May 29, 1869, for the consideration of one dollar, the following described lands, of the same lands mentioned above.

The undivided third of the west half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Town 39, Range 13, containing 29 195-1000 acres.

Also, the undivided third of that part of the west half of the west half of the southeast quarter of said Section 15, which lies north of the road known as the Barry Point Road, containing 14 98-100 acres.

Also, the undivided third of the south 42 55-100 acres of the east half of the southeast quarter of said Section 15, in the County of Cook, State of Illinois.

The deed is recorded May 22, 1869, and re-recorded Nov. 16, 1871, in book 42, page 51.

This proves that Mr. Jones sold to President Grant from the same land Jones bought of Olof Johnson; and, even if Jones had bought from Mr. Sherman the other undivided half of the said 104 acres, the lands that belong to the Bishop Hill Colony were included in the sale to President Grant, because the Colony and Sherman had each an undivided half of said tract. To say that the land from Sherman was sold to the President, but not that from the Colony, would be like dipping a pail of water out of the Niagara River below the Falls and then saying, "All this comes from Lake Superior, and not a drop from any other lake which supplies that river."

But Governor Jewell, in a speech he made lately in New York, says, relating to this land, that the speculation was first proposed to President Grant in 1867, and that Grant agreed, early in 1868, to take 31 acres of the land. If this is so, how could Jones propose to sell to President Grant the Sherman portion, which Jones says he bought in January, 1869, or a year after the time President Grant had agreed to take the land?

This is enough to prove the misrepresentations of the facts stated by the United States Minister to Belgium, and established the fact that President Grant holds a portion of the Bishop Hill Colony land.

Mr. John I. Bennett says that he has been the principal attorney for the Colony since 1857; that all seven of the Trustees of the Colony joined in the execution of the deed to Jones; that the deed was not made by Johnson alone; that, besides, Johnson was duly and legally authorized by a power of attorney, executed by the Trustees of the Colony, in 1861, and ratified and confirmed in a general meeting of the members of the corporation, to sell and convey *this* or any other real estate of the corporation; that the lands, at the time of sale, were hardly salable at as any figure; that the Colony had been pressed for funds to meet its obligations, &c.

To this we will reply that we have information from some of the Trustees, who say that they have never signed anything concerning the Chicago lands; but they will prove themselves free from ever having signed any such deed.

About the power of attorney executed by the Trustees to Olof Johnson, in 1861, under which Bennett says Johnson could have made the deed to Jones, Mr. Bennett has for several years talked, written, and printed so much, that all those out here who do not know any more about this power of attorney than what they heard Bennett, think that that is an instrument which gives all power in heaven and on earth to the holder thereof; and Bennet has at all times held up this document as the supreme law in all questions relating to the Colony.

This power of attorney, of which so much has been said, and which has been used so extensively without any discretion, is contested. The history is this: In the year 1859, many complaints were made by the members, and at last formally expressed in a general meeting of the Colony, Aug. 13, of the mismanagement of the affairs of the Colony, and the hazardous speculations entered into by the Trustees without any information and consultation with the members of the Colony. On the 12th of November, the same year, three of the Trustees attended a general meeting of the Colony, and made a formal complaint of Olof Johnson, one of the Trustees, for having assumed to himself the entire management of the affairs of the Colony, and having refused to consult and account to them. For this cause, Olof Johnson was finally removed from office as one of the Trustees of the Colony,—the three complaining Trustees voting with the rest of the members for the removal. Some of Johnson's personal friends made a complaint to Judge Howe, at that time acting Judge of the Circuit Court of Henry County, and he, without notice to the Colony, granted an injunction against the Colony, and appointed Olof Johnson as one of the Receivers of the Colony. By this appointment, Johnson got the control of the Colony almost to himself, but, as there was no real cause for the injunction, the same was dissolved in March, 1861, and the Receivers discharged. Shortly thereafter, the Trustees were all called by Johnson to meet at Chicago, where the so-called Colony attorneys and some of the creditors met also. It was here that some one of the attorneys, who worked, as he always had, for the personal interest of Johnson, and cared nothing for the members of the Colony, compelled, as we are told, the Trustees to appoint Johnson attorney in fact for the Colony. One of the principal creditors, who, up to that time, had been strongly opposed to the management of Johnson, and had declared that he would have nothing to do with him in his connection with the Colony, was, at this time, induced to drop his objections and side with the attorney, and threatened to foreclose his mortgage against the Colony if Johnson was not appointed to control the Colony; and a power of attorney was drafted, giving Johnson the power to control, manage, oversee, direct, and conduct the entire business and property of the Colony to sell, and do as he pleased fit, &c. A meeting was called by the Trustees, and the members were requested to ratify and confirm this act of the Trustees. This was not a legal meeting, and, as the power of attorney was not read to the meeting, or otherwise made known to the members, it could not have been ratified or confirmed, as Mr. Bennett alleges it was.

This power of attorney, which has been the cause of so much misery and losses to the members, is the same one which Bennett thinks was ample authority for Johnson to make the deed to Jones. It would not take much of a lawyer to see that the Colony charter does not warrant the Trustees to delegate their trust and discretionary power to any other person; at least, not to a man whom the Trustees, but a few months previous, had publicly announced as removed from the trust which he had held in the Colony. Any one can see that there must have been some "lawyer trick," set to work in connection with this power of attorney.

From Bennett's article, it may be concluded that Johnson had special authority to sell particularly the Chicago lands; but there is no such land described or mentioned in that document. It was a general power of attorney to control all the property of the Colony,—sweeping everything, including all that Johnson could lay his hands on, and going far beyond the charter or any sound reason.

Another good excuse for selling the land at that time for hardly no price, is found in Bennett's statement, in which he says: "The truth is, the Colony had been pressed for funds to meets its obligations." But the real truth is, that the last statement about the affairs of the Colony previous to the sale of the land was made by the Trustees, in January, 1860. At that time the Trustees reported the Colony debt to be $75,645.34, and the available property, in produce, merchandise, county bonds, stock, bills receivable, &c., to the amount of $195,739.38. To this we will add that the books from which the above statement was made had been fraudulently altered in 1860 in favor of the Trustees, as proved in the suit now pending, to the amount of $42,759.33. Real estate set off in the division to pay debts of the Colony, worth $1 3,918. Personal property, $10,197. Produce shipped and sold for the years 1860 and 1861, and part of 1859, amounting to $67,259.42. Assessment paid in cash by members in 1865, $50,456.46. These amount to $536,304.93, of which at least $175,000 had, at the time of the sale of the Chicago land, been converted into cash. When the Trustees had all these funds for the purpose of paying a debt of $75,645.34, we cannot see the necessity in sacrificing the Chicago lands. But the fact is, the Colony debts have not been paid, even since the Chicago lands were sold. The members were, a few years ago, compelled to assume, and have paid, a Colony debt to Mr. Sibley to the amount of $76,213.33, for which the lands divided to the members had been sold on execution. Since Greenebaum has been paid by the members about $44,755.53. Benjamin Lombard and others, $55,674.15, for land sold on execution, &c., which had been divided to the members. Interest on the assessment of 1865, and on the Sibley payments, amounts to $50,452.07 up to Oct. 1, 1870, making a sum total of $763,460.02. And yet the Colony debts are not all paid. Some lands belonging to the members are, at the present time, advertised to be sold to pay Colony debts, and other large debts are still under adjustment before the Master in Chancery, the amounts of which we cannot tell. These are facts, taken principally from the documents in the suit pending in the Henry County Circuit Court.

Mr. Bennett further says that "The statement that the land was sold for an inadequate compensation is equally without foundation in truth." To this we answer that we think that the land lies within the city limits of Chicago; that it was bought for the Colony, and with the Colony money, about fifteen years ago, for about $10,000. In 1861 and 1862, Johnson told different persons, both in the Colony and persons whom he showed the land to, that the land was worth $50,000, and that he then could get that price for it. But Bennett says that in 1866 it was "hardly salable at any figure." Mr. Bennett is well known to be a poor judge of such lands as the Trustees have sold to each other out of the lands which they have held in trust for the Bishop Hill Colony, so his judgment does not amount to much with us. Every one knows the value of lands as close to the City of Chicago, as these lands has, within the last fifteen years, doubled many times, and why should not these?

He also says that the transaction was open and known to many of the members, and that Johnson consulted with many persons, and took their advice in reference to the sale. The consultation might have been between Bennett and Johnson. The members knew nothing about the sale until Johnson and the Trustees were compelled by the Court to make an answer to the bill filed in chancery against them, to which he appended an account. And all that he says, or ever has said, to the members, in regard to this sale, is in that account, and expressed in the following words: "Proceeds of the Chicago lands, $6,350." We have never known until lately to whom the land was sold, and that from no statement of Johnson or his advisors, who have studiously kept us in total ignorance of all transactions of the Colony affairs. The small amount for which the lands are said to have been sold has not come to our favor, otherwise than upon paper, and we will very likely never get anything from that source.

Bennett also says that "There is no expectation or claim on the part of any one that the Colony owns, or can recover, these lands. It is," he says, "only a question of accounting as between the Trustees and members; and the statement that the Court in this case will or can decree that the lands belong to the Colony, is absurd on its face."

We do claim the lands as yet belonging to the Colony; and, as Bennett denies that part of the bill filed against the Colony and the Trustees and all others who in any way connected with the Colony, we give that portion of the bill relating to these and to all other lands to which it may apply:

On pages 29 and 30 of the printed bill, we read: "Wherefor, and forasmuch as your orators are without adequate remedy at law, and can obtain full and perfect relief only in this Honorable Court of Equity, they pray as follows, that is to say:

"9. That all unjust and fraudulent deeds and conveyances may be cancelled and set aside; and that all such deeds, releases, and instruments of writing as may become necessary or expedient to execute and carry into effect full justice to all parties concerned with this suit, may be duly made, executed, and delivered under the order of and direction of the Honorable Court."

"14. And that your orators may have such other or further relief as the nature of their case may require, and equity and good conscience approve, &c."

Bennett speaks of "six disaffected persons, claiming to be members of the Colony, who have filed a bill in chancery against the Trustees and the Colony." The inference from this statement is, that all the rest of the members are satisfied with the treatment they have received from the Trustees and their confederates. This is not so. On page 20 of the said bill, we find the following: "And your orators further show unto your Honor that, on or about the 11th day of May, A.D., 1863, at a general meeting of the members of said Colony, your orators were specially appointed and directed by said members to demand and examine the books and papers of said Colony, and to commence legal proceedings to compel the said Trustees, and all other persons connected with them in the affairs of said Colony, to give a strict account, for the purpose of bringing all the business affairs of said Colony to a just and speedy conclusion; and thereupon, in due time, to bring about a legal conclusion of the corporation organization."

The appointment of a Committee of Six, to act in behalf of all the members, was unanimous; and Bennett knows that that fact has sufficiently been proved during the litigation; but to make it appear that many are in favor of the Trustees, and are willing to bear the yoke laid upon their necks, some agents, runners, and preachers have been employed to convince some of the members that the complainants are to lose their case, and that they will not only be compelled to pay the cost of litigation, but an enormous damage which will ruin them, and all those who stand with them in the suit; but, if the members would sign a document presented by the runners, setting forth that the signers were not represented by the Committee or in favor of the litigation, they should be free from any payment of expenses or damage, and would escape the ruination that suddenly would fall upon all who refused to sign. Pressed down, as they have been for many years, without hope to free themselves from the mazes into which they have been entangled, some of them accepted the proposition and signed. By these means, Bennett has been enabled to show that some of the members glory not in justice, but can be counted upon in the support of a corruption more glaring than any one before ever saw; and therefore he mentions only six disaffected in the Colony.

Bennett also states that he has been the principal attorney of the Colony since 1857. We think he came to this neighborhood about that time. The Colony was then prosperous and in a flourishing condition, but he was comparatively poor. Now he is rich and independent, but the Colony poor. The dice of fortune turn up so differently! He has gone to the great City of Chicago, to which the whole world, as he says, contributes its funds, and has taken his wreath with him; but we are left behind to work out our own salvation the best we can.

All this is but a contracted statement of only a few of the many facts relating to the wrongs to which the members of the Colony have been exposed; and such is the condition of those who have lost the Chicago lands, without valuable consideration.

ERIC NORBERG, one of the Committee, communicated the facts about the lands to the President twice, about two weeks ago, to give him an opportunity to express himself in relation to the matter; but, although the communication has been received, the President has made no answer, and will, probably, after so long delay, make none.

ERIC U. NORBERG,
JOHN H. WESTERBERG,
OLOF OLSEN,
OLOF ANDERSON,
N. G. HOLLANDER,
HANS M. HOLLANDER,
ABRAHAM MAGNUSEN,
JONAS ANDERSON,
ERIC OLSON,
JONAS LENSTRAUM,
ANDRE LOCK,
ERIC HEDLUND,
JONAS HEDLUND,
ERIC ANDERSON,
PETER O. KRANS,
ERIC KRANS,
PETRE N. BLOM,
LARS L. LINDBECK,
HANS NORSEUM,
OLOF KRANS.

(Hundreds more would sign if needed.)

BISHOP HILL, Oct. 7, 1872.

Dakota.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Yankton, which is the capital of Dakota Territory, will see good and lively times next spring, when the iron-horse will be running over the fertile and level prairie-lands between that rising town and Sioux City.

Dakota embraces 150,000 square miles. The crops are so very good that the average number of bushels of wheat to the acre will be 25 or more. As high as 45 bushels to the acre has often been seen in this section of country, which is considered better for wheat than any other part of the Great West. Mr. Wintermute, who has made Yankton his home, is going to establish a National Bank there.

The Government Depot at Sioux City will necessarily be removed to Yankton, where the railway to the latter place is completed. There is no place better for gardeners, and all who are able to grow vegetables, fruits, plants, &c., than Yankton, which is according to the opinion of well-informed men in Nebraska Iowa) going to be an important city. The Sioux City *Journal* says: "Our up-river army consumes some vegetables, as may be seen by the following figures; There have been shipped to Buford, up to the present date this season, 75,000 brls; to Stevenson, 26,000 brls; to Rice, 55,000 brls; to Fort McKeen, 3,200 brls; total, 158,000 brls. And still the cry is "more." Here there are plenty of markets for gardeners, and all other producers who are selling on the lands near the western terminus of the Dakota Railroad, which will be completed next January.

A "Correspondence" Advertisement.

From the Jersey City Journal.

A young man of our city has been engaged for the past six weeks in writing to a fair damsel of Brooklyn. He formed her acquaintance through the columns of the *Waverly*, and last evening, according to engagement, went over to New York, in Canal street, where he was to meet his unknown correspondent. He entered the house, and was soon in the presence of a young lady of about 19 years, who had the appearance of just being convalescent after a ten years' drunk. He was soon told that she was the lady in question, and asked "what he proposed to do about it?" She seemed in a great hurry, rather too much so, for our Jersey boy, who told her that he had no proposals to make, except to have the door opened far enough to allow the exit of his person. The demi-mode, for so she was, flew in a terrible rage, and gave her visitor to understand that he could not occupy her time, and make engagements with her, and not expect to reimburse her for all her trouble, and told the frightened youth to "shell out, or prepare for a tussle!" He preferred to "shell" rather than have a "tussle" with such a muscular female, and gave her the contents of his pocket book, with the exception of three cents to cross the ferry, which amounted to little over $11. He sold our reporter that he was satisfied in getting off at that price, and that he would have given twice that amount sooner than have any difficulty with her. He has solemnly vowed never to read the *Waverly* or correspond with an unknown person again. He has no partiemar affection for Brooklyn ladies now.

MEDICAL.

Troops of Ailments Vanquished.

On account of the promptness with which it checks the fevers generated by unhealthy exhalations, Hostetter's Bitters is considered an indispensable family medicine on the borders of our Southern and Western rivers, and in new settlements where the plough and the axe are for the first time disturbing the solitude of nature. Its reputation, however, is not confined to such localities. Wherever the elements of disease are rife it is the surest safeguard of health; wherever sickness prevails it is efficacious as a remedy. Among the serious diseases which it is guaranteed to control are, indigestion, biliousness, and all the minor ailments connected with the derangements of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels—such as heartburn, headache, flatulence, costiveness, nausea, distaste for food, languor, and debility, palpitation of the heart, trembling of the hands, nervousness, disordered vision, disturbed sleep, and mental inquietude. As these physical and mental disturbances tend to a general failure of all the powers of the system, they should be at once corrected—as they always may be—by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

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HENRY L. GAY, Boots and Shoes, Wholesale, W. M. HALSEY, 71 and 73 Wabash-av.

P. M. ALMINI & CO., Artificial Flowers, Materials, Feathers, &c., 87 South Clark-st.

MERCHANTS' LOAN & MUTUAL SAVING, 32 S. Clark-st. RECORD'S OPTICAL AGENCY, 42 West Washington-st.

MILLER BROS., 4 Kinzie-st., Lake-av.

MANLOVE & WHEELER, 84 West Randolph-st.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & HELDER, 37 West Lake-st. Printers' Cards (Letterpress Tables), Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Printers.

STEEL, 87 South Clark-st.

BLISS & KNOX, 87 South Clark-st.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 11 and 13 W. Randolph.

JOHN M. SMYTH & CO., 47 and 49 South LaSalle.

BYLES & POWELL, 73 Washington-st.

W. B. SPALDING & CO., 13 South Canal-st.

C. M. BENDELARI & CO., 87 and 89 West Randolph-st.

DEAN BROS., 4 Hotchkiss-st., 42 Washington-st. Bookbinders and Stationers.

CORE, ARMOUR & CO., 87 South Clark-st.

MADLEY BROTHERS, 84 State-st. Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).

POGGENBURG, MASSMANN & CO., 11 and 13 Lake-st.

CARGO & CO., 39 & 39 Madison-st. cor. Market.

FIELD, GOLDEN & SHEDD, 45 Randolph, near Wabash-av.

C. M. BENDELARI & CO., 87 and 89 West Randolph-st.

MCALLEY, FOX & CO., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.

NORTH, BENNINGT

The Chicago Tribune.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

Friday Morning, October 11, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Italian opera by home talent. First three acts of "Il Trovatore."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street. Theodore Thomas' Orchestral Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, near Madison. Tony Denier Pantomime Troupe in "Humpty Dumpty."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Kemble, and Cotton's Minstrels.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville entertainment. The Mathews Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Roberts' Variety and Minstrel Troupe.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

SENATOR TRUMBULL.
El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Fairbury, Livingston Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.

GENERAL BLACK.
Maroa, Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Decatur, Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Danville, Vermillion Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Fairbury, Livingstone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Louisville, Clay Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
The above are all day meetings, except Decatur, Oct. 11.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Monday, Oct. 14, night.
Charleston, Coles Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15, night.
Paris, Edgar Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16, night.
Marshall, Clark Co., Thursday, Oct. 17, night.
Greenup, Cumberland Co., Friday, Oct. 18, day.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19, day.
Vandalia, Fayette Co., Monday, Oct. 21, day.
Greenville, Bond Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22, day.
Collinsville, Madison Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23, day.
Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Thursday, Oct. 24, night.
Ramsey, Fayette Co., Friday, Oct. 25, day.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, day.

THE HON. J. C. ALLEN.
Vandalia, Fayette Co., Oct. 11.

THE HON. JOHN M. CREBS.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

THE HON. W. J. ALLEN.
Georgetown, Randolph Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
Equality, Gallatin Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

THE HON. C. H. MOORE AND A. E. STEVENSON.
Heyworth, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Minier, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Delevan, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Mason City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havanna, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.

THE HON. W. W. O'BRIEN.
Fulton, Whiteside Co., Friday, Oct. 11, evening.

JUDGE EUSTACE.
Mount Sterling, Brown Co., Oct. 11, day.
Quincy, Adams Co., Oct. 12, night.
Pittsfield, Pike Co., Oct. 17, day.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 18, day.
Carrollton, Green Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

THE HON. S. L. BRYAN AND D. K. GREEN.
Collins, Clinton Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
Trenton, Clinton Co., Thursday, Oct. 15.
Hanover, Clinton Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

CAPTAIN F. H. GRANT.
Friday evening, Oct. 11, Moline.

THE HON. W. H. NEECE.
Browning, Schuyler Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Littleton, Schuyler Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
Basco, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Warsaw, Hancock Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Dallas, Hancock Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Fountain Green, Hancock Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
LaHarpe, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Terre Haute, Henderson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Oquawka, Henderson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
And in Mercer County from Oct. 24 to 31. The above are all night meetings, except Oct. 9.

THE HON. G. D. A. PARKS.
Lisbon, Kendall Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Newark, Kendall Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
White Willow, Kendall Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

GOVERNOR KOERNER AND JUDGE OTIS.
Naperville, Du Page Co., Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 p. m.

E. M. HAINES AND RICHARD BISHOP.
Marengo, Oct. 14.
Crystal Lake, Oct. 15.

Governor Koerner and Hon. L. B. Otis will address the people of DuPage County, at Naperville, to-morrow.

We ask the indulgence of our readers for the imperfect typographical appearance of THE TRIBUNE, incident to the adjustment and operation of new machinery. We shall obviate these difficulties in a short time.

There was a large sale yesterday of THE TRIBUNE's anniversary sheet, of which we have printed a second edition. We are able to fill all orders for this unequalled history of Chicago for the year including and succeeding the great fire, at our business office, No. 15 Canal street.

The town elections in Connecticut do not, perhaps, furnish any sure criterion of the way that State will vote in November, but National politics entered very largely into them this year, and the net result shows a Liberal majority of from three to five thousand.

Tweed's case is one of the plainest instances of hope long deferred. His conviction ought to have been stale news some time ago, but matters have got no further than that his counsel have had Tuesday next fixed for an argument as to what time should be set down for the trial! No wonder Tweed feels thoroughly at home, and stoutly tells reporters that he will probably stay in New York longer than some people would like to have him. That remark is a very safe one. He has already stayed longer than has suited the patience or the pockets of the tax-payers, and every additional day he stays in New York, and out of Sing Sing, is a mockery of justice and a fraud upon republican institutions.

To celebrate Cuban independence is a good thing, but to really achieve it would be still better. The United States is infested by a large class of professional Cubans, who seek a livelihood by trading on the ever-ready American sympathy for the oppressed, and it was, probably, some of these gentry who fired a salute of one hundred guns, in New York, in honor of the fourth anniversary of their independence. In view of the precarious condition of the Cuban revolution,—another insurgent chief has just been killed,—it would be in much better taste for these patriots to content themselves, for some time to come, with firing salutes on Cuban soil.

Of course nobody has read Sir Alexander Cockburn's dissenting opinion in the Alabama case, but the mere sight of his immense manuscript has thrown large numbers of his fellow-citizens into a most unhappy frame of mind. Even the *Telegraph*, a Government organ, "finds cause for gloomy foreboding." All this is very short-sighted. On this side the water, those who foresee the future applications of the principles of the Geneva decision are by no means disposed to crow over the result. It is a great addition to the equities of international law, but it imposes upon us neutral duties of the gravest character. It is not a little curious that England, which has the largest carrying trade in the world, is surrounded by warlike neighbors and has an Ireland, should fail to see that she, of all nations, will be protected by the obligations so rigorously imposed upon neutrals.

Even those who objected to the manner in which Texans were made citizens of the United States would be willing, now that they have merged their lone star with the constellation of the Union, to deny them proper protection. And certainly one company of cavalry for a frontier of 800 miles, and a company of infantry to guard 800 miles, is not sufficient protection for a border that is subject to the continued irruptions of Mexican cattle-thieves, under the leadership of such desperadoes as Cortina. These depredations have been going on since 1859, and have cost the country millions of dollars' worth of cattle and not a few lives. It will not do to suppose the mischief to have been entirely one-sided. There is a good deal of latent truth in the quiet statement, "Sometimes the Mexicans suffer in like manner." The Texas Border Commission are about to submit a report, the result of much careful investigation, and it is hoped that between General Grant and Congress we may by-and-by have peace on our Mexican frontier.

Do they "order this better in France?" We doubt it. Here is another of the paragraphs which have come with such sickening regularity since the establishment of the Republic, announcing that two more of the unfortunate Communists have been sentenced to death. Nearly every day some of these poor devils go to their doom in the insatiable Satory, or are exiled to Calabria or some pestilential colony. In a very quiet but very successful way the Republicans are at the old French trick of murdering their political opponents. President Thiers, when appealed to by Louis Blanc and other humane men, declines to interfere, and the cruel work goes on. The most disagreeable feature of the whole business is, that the English press, who do not hesitate to criticise German or Spanish cruelty, are as silent as the grave concerning these outrages. The commercial treaty which Napoleon negotiated with England is about to expire, and to secure its renewal by Thiers English journals forget all their instincts of humanity, and suppress any outcry that would displease the French President. So thinks Mr. M. D. Conway, who writes London letters for the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

The Republican Convention nominated a ticket for county officers, which is, perhaps, more objectionable than any similar list ever presented for the support of any intelligent people. The Liberal nominations, though something better than the others, are, nevertheless, in several instances, equally offensive. So strong and general has been the protest against the nominations, that a revision of the ticket has been determined upon. Now let the Republicans, in the interest of common decency, make a like revision. If, however, party discipline refuses its consent to the purging of the ticket, and the Liberal Committee shall fail in its efforts to present a list of proper and competent men for the several offices, let us hope there is public spirit enough to make a new ticket composed of the best men, and support it and elect it. Every time the people submit to these disgraceful nominations, they really encourage them. It makes no difference to tax-payers what the politics of the County Clerk, for instance, is, but it is important that he and all other officers should be responsible, competent, and proper persons. If conventions will not give us such men, but insist in forcing upon the public another class to perform the most important duties, the remedy is in the hands of the voters. Let the press refuse to recognize all such nominations, and unitedly urge the duty of electing only those who are most competent and best fitted, and there will be no difficulty in having a good local Government.

The Mayor yesterday issued an order to the Police Commissioners for the closing of all saloons, public bars, and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold on Sunday. This is the law of the State, and a sworn officer of the law cannot refuse to enforce it, when officially informed by the Police Commissioners that they are able to do so. We believe that there will be a general acquiescence in the order, and that there will be no serious opposition to it. Whether lager-beer comes under the designation of "intoxicating drinks" is a matter within the discretion of the Police Commissioners, and, as a last resort, is subject to the judgment of the Courts. The object of the movement is to prevent intoxication and the crime which results from it, which are more prevalent on Sunday than on any other day, by reason of the general suspension of ordinary avocations. It is not true, in point of fact, that lager-beer produces intoxication, though it may, if taken in sufficient quantities, produce stupefaction. If the object of closing saloons on Sunday be to prevent drunkenness on that day, and not merely to bring about compulsory Sunday observance (which is not the basis of the representations made to the Mayor by the committee of clergymen, whatever may be their private views on that question), an exception might reasonably and lawfully be made in favor of lager-beer.

These are our views, wholly apart from any political bearing which they may be supposed to have.

The English papers are discussing the decision of the Geneva Arbitration, and, though there is no disposition to avoid it, there is a current of adverse criticism which indicates that arbitration as a substitute for war is not to be accepted without protest. The *Pall Mall Budget* refers to the Tribunal as "a Swedish Count, an Austrian Baron, and an eminent jurist from Venezuela." The same paper thinks the substitution of a measure of damages, to be settled by a civil tribunal for war, as a redress of injuries, is likely to provoke international complaints and demands for money. Where there is no remedy there can be no demand; and, as soon as an inquiry, however trivial, can be followed by a demand for pecuniary compensation, the litigation will probably be resorted to upon all occasions. That paper insists that, to lay down a set of rules which enables one Government to say to another with precision, how, when, where, and to what extent its legal privileges have been invaded, such Government has an excuse for making a demand, though the actual damage be small and not worth talking about. It regards the American people as just that kind who will delight in writing a lawyer's letter about every petty trespass which would never have been known had there been no legal tribunal to determine the limits of international responsibility. It intimates that the Americans, after this precedent, are just the people, upon every fancied injury, who will say to the offending nation, "We'll county court you for it; we'll Sclopis you; we'll have you up before Itajuba." While the decision is submitted to, there is a protest against any recognition of it as the decision of a court whose judgment is binding upon any Government in the future; it is to be respected as a settlement of an existing controversy, and nothing more.

Notwithstanding this manner of treating the Geneva award, the decision of the Tribunal will be a precedent for the determination of national rights in all future cases of similar circumstances. The high character of the members of the Court, and the strong spirit of justice on which rests each principle of law asserted, will commend the decision to the world, and it will unquestionably be accepted as an authoritative exposition of international law upon all points which it embraces. The effect of the decision will be to remind all nations of their duty as neutrals, and lead to a reformation of their existing laws upon that subject. There has been a growing negligence on the part of neutrals, and this decision will probably result in correcting it.

The recent report that the Empress Carlotta, of Mexican memory, was at the point of death, turns out to be a fabrication. Her physician reports that she was never in more perfect physical health, but that her mental ailment gradually grows worse. Her insanity seems to have taken the form of childishness, but is not accompanied with violence. She lives almost alone in two rooms of the Chateau of Tervueren, accepting the services of her attendants with a kind of repugnance, and entertaining no one but her physician. She dines alone and always standing, sets her table and clears it away, lights her own fires, and keeps a large number of candles burning. The fear of being poisoned, which at one time possessed her, has entirely disappeared. It is related that, not long ago, she cut off all her fine hair, but still insists upon having it dressed every morning. Her mind is constantly busy with the past. Still believing that Napoleon is on the throne, she indites despatches to him, and converses with spirits, which she says occupy the chateau, relative to political affairs. Sometimes she orders rich toilets made, with which she dresses chairs and dummies, and then she holds court receptions, as in the days of old. The melancholy fate of this gentle, beautiful lady is one which cannot but touch all hearts, and shows the emptiness of royalty and the ingratitude of monarchs. Her story is one which will be read for all time with the tenderest of sympathies, and, while the sweetness, and beauty, and purity of her life will always awake admiration, it will be mixed with a feeling of indignation for the man whose falsity and violation of promises eclipsed her fair young life, and left her only the crazed memories of a murdered husband and a heritage of melancholy worse than death.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

We have all along insisted that the result in Indiana in October would form the best criterion of the result in Illinois in November. We have steadily promised our friends in Indiana that, if they would elect Hendricks in October, we would elect Koerner and carry Illinois for the cause of Reform in November. So far as the convictions and tendencies of the people of Illinois are concerned, all is favorable. The overwhelming frauds which were practicable in Pennsylvania are not practicable here. No impartial voter can see the City of Philadelphia, with 650,000 population, registering 20,000 more votes than New York City, with 950,000 people, has ever cast, without feeling that the actual voice of Pennsylvania was strangled in the late contest. It is not Pennsylvania we have heard from, but merely an organized gang of ballot-stuffers, more fatally unrepublican than any of the past frauds that have rendered the name of Tammany infamous. We do not ascribe such gigantic fraud to the so-called Republicans of Philadelphia without proof. They returned a majority against McClure of 1,000, last winter, and he produced before the Legislature such indubitable proofs of his election by 5,000 that that body, corrupt and Republican though it was, was compelled to admit him to his seat as State Senator. From one district they had returned only about 100 votes as cast in his favor, while he produced 1,800 witnesses to swear that they had actually voted for him in that district. With such examples before us, and a registration of 25,000 more voters than the city actually has, there can be no doubt that the verdict in Pennsylvania is stripped of all moral or political weight as an index of popular opinion. Yet there are, without doubt, some influences which have operated in favor of Grant and Hartranft in Pennsylvania which will have the very reverse effect in Illinois. Pennsylvania's high-tariff instincts, which pervade both parties there nearly alike, are better satisfied with Grant than with Greeley. Though Mr. Greeley himself is a Protectionist in theory, the great mass of his party, both Liberals and Democrats are the advocates of the lowest possible taxation needed for paying current expenses, and of Revenue Reform. On these questions the mass of Republicans and Democrats in Illinois and Indiana are fully in sympathy with the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions. They are disposed to tolerate a moderate annual reduction of the principal of the National debt, but they do not favor taxation to benefit one class at the expense of other classes.

Our State interests demand low taxation, to the end that at least $100,000,000 a year, which is now pouring through the National Treasury, keeping the Government rich and the people poor, shall be left in the hands of the tax-payers. We are suffering from tightness of money and high rates of interest, due, mainly, to excessive taxation. The development of our State is retarded by scarcity of capital. The taxes which enrich Pennsylvania impoverish Illinois. The questions of taxation and Revenue Reform were not treated so squarely in the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions as the West and South would have liked, but this was out of deference to Pennsylvania. Now that such concession is proved to have been lost pains, it is well to concede and claim what Pennsylvania all along clearly saw, viz.: that the Liberal party combines all the elements of the future Revenue Reform party of the country, and that our hopes of relieving the country from the burdens of excessive taxation rest on it alone.

These issues, properly felt by the people of Illinois, will give us the State. Out of the 40,000 Germans in the State outside of Chicago who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, we have the most trustworthy evidences that six-sevenths are for Greeley and Koerner. Five thousand more German Republicans in Chicago will vote the same ticket. We have, in every county in the State, a force of American Liberals, active, honest, and respected, who have too much consciousness and conviction in this fight to be lightly frightened by reverses in the preliminary skirmishes. Very generally, the Republicans that were first in the field—those of 1854 and 56—are with the Liberal movement, in the fixed assurance that it is the party of the future. We might state pretty nearly the totals of our American Liberal force, as we have those of the Germans, but the canvass in Illinois can only be said to fairly begin with the election in Indiana. One-half of the voters of Illinois have not yet attended a political meeting or heard a speech. There is still room for a great deal of work. Thirty thousand Liberal Republicans only are needed to overcome the adverse Republican majorities and the [illegible] new negro vote, provided the entire Democratic vote could be counted upon. These 30,000 Liberals are supplied by the Germans of the State alone. But as yet we cannot count upon the full Democratic vote. The problem, therefore, is, whether our accessions of American Liberal Republicans can be made to equal the Democrats who refuse to sustain Greeley and Koerner. In the three towns of Springfield, Belleville and Bloomington alone, [illegible] thousand Liberal Republicans each are reported. Others show nearly as large a gain. On this showing, we can carry Illinois for Greeley and Koerner if our people will not allow their convictions of duty to be dampened by the frauds in Pennsylvania. Greeley's chances of success in the country at large are not destroyed. He requires 184 Electoral votes. Of these he is tolerably sure of the following:

	Electoral votes.
Delaware	3
Maryland	8
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Georgia	11
Kentucky	12
Missouri	15
New York	35
New Jersey	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
	149
If to these we add:	
Indiana	15
Connecticut	6
California	6
Louisiana	8
We have the required number	184

And we still have Florida, Oregon, New Hampshire, Nevada, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois as doubtful States, from which, in a fair contest, we might look for reinforcements. Had Pennsylvania and Ohio, or even Ohio without Pennsylvania, gone with us against the overwhelming power of Federal patronage, unlimited money, and local frauds, Greeley would have walked over the course without opposition. Under the circumstances we have now to face, we say to our friends in Illinois that there are the same reasons for continuing the battle that there were for commencing it; that it is entirely possible to elect the Liberal State ticket and a majority of our Congressmen if every man will do his duty. At all events, it is our purpose, under Divine Providence, to work side by side with Trumbull, Koerner, Palmer, and the gallant host of independent souls, Republicans and Democrats, who have joined them, with unimpaired zeal to the end.

THE COUNTY LEGISLATURE.

The financial affairs of this county are, from various causes, in a most embarrassed state. The rate of taxes authorized by the Constitution is not equal to meet the ordinary expenditures of the county; while the tax to pay the interest on the county debt almost equals the expenditure for ordinary purposes. To manage the affairs of the county under these circumstances requires the best minds and the earnest application of the most experienced men of the city.

Our County Government consists of fifteen members, seven of whom have to be elected this year. The conventions which have met to nominate candidates for these places have not, in several instances, selected fitting persons for the important duty before them. It is a matter of supreme indifference what the politics of the members of that Board may be, but it is of the greatest importance that the men to be elected should be of the highest stamp. The revenue to be raised by taxation in this county for all purposes equals nearly the revenue raised by the State for general purposes. The present county debt exceeds that of the State, and that debt has to be further increased. We will have for years large expenditures to make, and hence the necessity that the Board of Commissioners shall be composed of the best men in the county.

Under these circumstances, we ask, Is there not patriotism enough among the people of both parties in this city and county to forego, in the selection of these seven Commissioners, all questions of party politics, and to unite upon seven proper and competent men to go into that Board and aid the county in the administration of its affairs? We do not care what the politics of the seven men may be; but we do insist that every consideration of public interest requires that these Commissioners should be respectable men, and men of the best capacity and experience. Certainly, there are in this city and county seven men, property-holders, who have important interests at stake, and who have no desire to prey upon the public, who will consent to serve in that Board during the present financial embarrassments of the county. If such men will consent to serve, we have no question that the public will cheerfully unite and elect them unanimously. We admit that among those nominated there are several excellent and worthy men, who will make good Commissioners; but there are several others whose election would be a disaster, and, under present circumstances, the most unfit nominees, perhaps, stand the best chance of election. If all these were withdrawn, and, instead of the present fourteen candidates, there should be seven persons named, without reference to party politics, and these be supported by both parties, or by the press of both parties, the result would greatly promote the public interests.

THE CAUSE OF REFORM.

There was great force in the remark of Mr. Le Moyne, at the meeting on Wednesday night, that, because the people of Pennsylvania had elected a notorious peculator as Governor of that State, it did not follow that the people of Illinois should refuse to elect so noble and honorable a man as Gustavus Koerner Governor of Illinois. The vote of Pennsylvania, if it decides anything beyond the power of money to corrupt the ballot-box and attract the mercenary class of voters, has decided that Pennsylvania, for the occasion, prefers Hartranft and Yerkes to Buckalew and an honest Government. In that State the work of reform has been postponed until some other time. But, when the means by which that result was accomplished is considered, the necessity for reform becomes more imperative. If any man has doubted the dangerous tendency of official corruption, the Pennsylvania election has demonstrated it. Hartranft is now, and has been for several years, Auditor General of the State. He and Mackey, the State Treasurer, have been using the State funds, including the sinking fund, in private speculations. He has been permitting various State officers to omit payment of taxes, to the aggregate amount of $600,000; he has furnished from the State Treasury the capital upon which several banks have been established and are now doing business. Involved in his transactions are the Camerons and hosts of other politicians. In order to cover up and continue these transactions, it was necessary to make somebody Governor who was interested in them. To elect Buckalew would be to have an examination or exposure of the present condition of the State Treasury, would close up several banks by requiring a return of public funds, and would compel the payment into the State Treasury of several years' unpaid taxes due from corporations. This corrupt body of men took the occasion of a Presidential election to demand that Hartranft should be elected Governor. To back up that demand, the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury gave their approval. The whole patronage of the Government and of all its financial agents was employed to force this man upon the people of Pennsylvania. The syndicates, and the railroad corporations, and everything that lives upon venality and corruption, contributed money to bring about the shameful result, and purchase the ballots and the ballot-boxes. In Pennsylvania they were successful. In Ohio, where Grant four years ago had 41,428 majority, his State ticket has run less than 10,000 on one State officer, and is, perhaps, [illegible] on another.

It is a question which addresses itself to every citizen of every party, whether he will agree to do in his State, county, and precinct what has been done so shamelessly in Pennsylvania, and whether the result of the election there does not render it more than ever imperative upon him to so vote that the reign of official corruption may be arrested, and that there shall be such a change in the officers of the Government that the contents of the Treasury may be counted and the books investigated and balanced. The election of Hartranft in Pennsylvania does not settle the question of reform. That there must be a reform is a certainty, or the Government will perish. The Civil Service is rotten through and through. There are Custom Houses in all parts of the country where the aggregate revenue collected does not equal the salaries paid to the officers. We need not repeat the alarming frequency of discovered corruption in the departments of the Government under the immediate eyes of Cabinet officers. They are notorious; they are no longer even denied. We need not refer to the tribe of needy officials who subsist upon the opportunities arising out of their intimacy with the Executive. These, like leeches, will never voluntarily withdraw; they will stick until they are removed by force. Therefore, there must be reform, and the success of the corruptionists in other States but shows the greater necessity for a popular protest now. Shall we in Illinois and the Northwest invite corruption in our State by rejoicing over its triumphs in Pennsylvania, and encouraging it in the National Government by our votes? The people of Illinois and Wisconsin, we hope, will prefer to imitate the example of their neighbors in Indiana, and demand not only that there be reform, but that it shall be had now. There is no reason why reform should be postponed four years that might not be urged for its postponement indefinitely. The Pennsylvania election only furnishes additional reasons why the work should be pressed more vigorously than ever. That State being lost to the cause for this year, the greater the needed effort in all other States. The only guarantee against more Hartranfts is a decided popular decree in favor of a thorough reform in every branch of the Government from the highest to the lowest, and to secure that decree every man should now labor, more assiduously than ever, until the day of election in November.

WHAT THE SOUTH SEEKS?

We print a speech made by the Hon. G. C. Walker, Governor of Virginia, at a meeting in Philadelphia. We ask for it a careful reading by all Republicans who desire to know the truth as to the real feelings and sentiments of the white people of the Southern States. It will strike the honest reader as a most significant fact that, in the States of Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, where the party of hate and proscription have been overthrown by the popular vote, law and order prevail, and there is the same peaceful administration of the Government, and the same protection afforded to property, life, and liberty that is enjoyed in Illinois or any Northern State. Yet in all those States there are large numbers of colored people who have no complaints that they are not given every political privilege which any white man can claim. How is it in the other States? In South Carolina, the Government is exclusively in the hands of the colored people and those carpet-baggers who are using them. They have ruined and bankrupted the State, and are now divided over the spoils, and are fighting each other. In North Carolina, they have rendered the State hopelessly insolvent. In Georgia, the people have expelled their robber Government. In Louisiana, the negro party was so overwhelming, and the State Government so corrupt, that a quarrel over the division of the plunder has broken the party into contending factions. Everywhere where the colored people have permitted themselves to be used by the corrupt carpet-baggers, there are financial ruin, public disorder, lawlessness and discontent. Governor Walker presents to the people of the North, in calm and clear language, what the Southern people desire, what they ask, and what they seek to obtain. He tells the story of their political aspirations. They want peace, and a renewal of industry and production. They want time to address themselves to the rebuilding of their wasted country. These people have no party divisions. They have no hopes that are not centered in the Union,—in its preservation, in its peace, in its prosperity and progress rest their only hopes of a revival of their own interests and the advancement of their own welfare. Peace and order, and, above all, cordial fraternity with the North, is all they seek, and will the North refuse it to them?

LAW REFORM.

Leading English lawyers are still preparing with vigor the questions of law reform, including the codification of the "substantive law," the adoption of criminal and civil codes of procedure, and the fusion of the courts of law and equity. Attorney General Sir John Coleridge, in a recent address to the Social Science Association, recommends that a small Commission of the very best men in the Kingdom be appointed to codify the general body of laws, political, civil, and criminal, and that the code of procedure be based on the "substantive code," as the English lawyers style it. While Sir John Coleridge favors the performance of law and equity functions by the same classes of courts, he regards law and equity as differing fundamentally in their nature. Both English and American lawyers have sought to define this difference by tracing it to the difference of origin in the courts administering the two systems, and by regarding the interposition of equity as a sort of forensic special providence designed to remedy those particulars in which the law, by reason of its generality, would work injustice. Lawyers generally have felt and acted upon the distinction better than they have defined it. Everywhere, however, it has been perceived that equity powers are very largely discretionary, and that, in administering them, the Court or Judge makes its law for the occasion. In those States like New York, where the powers of these two classes of courts have been merged in a single Judge, the exercise of these arbitrary equity powers by a Judge freshly taken, perhaps, from the Criminal Bench, has been the source of unfailing and fearful abuses. About thirteen of our American States have attempted to simplify, by a code of procedure, the uncertainties and technicalities of the old system of practice. As none of the States adopting a code have ever repealed it, or returned to the old system, the reform, so far as it has been adopted, may be said to have worked satisfactorily. In Illinois, we are more interested in such reforms as would purify our juries and facilitate the prompt despatch of business, than in those which might reduce the practice of the Courts in various sections of the State to a harmonious system, or abolish the somewhat antiquated and useless distinctions in the forms of action. Still, this is one of the questions which will arise in the future of our State, and it may not be amiss to cite the progressive views of a leading English organ, the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

> A complete code of civil procedure would conclude by a chapter on remedies which would enumerate and define the cases in which a plaintiff should be entitled to money damages, to an injunction, to a declaratory decree, to a decree for specific performance, to a decree for an account, for the administration of an estate, or to whatever other remedy might be appropriate to the nature of the case. Every court would be empowered to give every remedy. These remedies would, of course, vary according to the nature of the case; but there is no reason why the rights of the parties, whether called legal or equitable, should not be determined, and the questions of fact between them decided, in identically the same way, whatever might be the nature of the remedy ultimately granted. Whether A sues B for goods sold and delivered, or for damage for a libel, or for the specific performance of a contract to sell land, or in order to get the trusts of a will declared and administered, the questions at issue must be either questions of law (including, of course, equity in that term) or questions of fact; and there can be no reason why their nature should not be determined or why the questions when determined should not be solved by the same procedure, though the remedies to which the plaintiff would be entitled in case of success would be very different. A really good code of civil procedure drawn up on the principles stated by the Judicature Commission would be in itself almost the greatest of law reforms. It would go far to abolish the distinction between law and equity, and it would render the reorganization of the courts an infinitely simpler matter than it is at present; in our judgment it should have the precedence over all other reforms.

The well-meaning persons who think that Cameron would cease trading, and Casey stop operating, and the carpet-baggers forbear to steal, and everything go right, if we should only, as they say, "recognize God" in the Constitution, will please notice the fact that the Deity is "recognized" in the most flattering manner in the Constitution of Arkansas: that He has been so recognized for four years; and that miracle has not yet been worked, nor has the State been rescued from misrule and murder. Perhaps, however, these amiable enthusiasts may say that the fraudulent ratification of that Constitution destroys its effect in the eyes of the beneficent Power whose favor they, curiously enough, seem to think it necessary to buy.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD.

William H. Seward died yesterday at his residence in Auburn, New York. He was born in Orange County, New York, May 17, 1801. His ancestry was Celtic,—Welsh on his father's and Irish on his mother's side. His father was a wealthy physician, who died in 1849. At 15 William Henry entered Union College; at 19, while still a student, he visited Georgia, and taught school there for six months. He then returned to New York, and was admitted to the Bar in 1822. The next year he changed his residence to Auburn, entering a law partnership with Judge Miller, and a year later married his partner's daughter, Miss Frances Adaline Miller. In 1824, he began the war upon the "Albany Regency," the leaders of the Democratic party. In 1828 he presided at a Young Men's Convention held in New York favoring the election of John Q. Adams to the Presidency, and in the same year declined a nomination for Congress. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1833 he visited Europe, publishing a series of letters in the Albany *Evening Journal*. In 1834 he was a candidate for Governor of New York, and was opposed and defeated by Mr. Marcy, and in 1838 was again nominated for the same office, this time beating his former opponent. While Governor, a warm correspondence took place between him and the Governor of Virginia upon the question of the rendition of two seamen charged with the abduction of slaves from Virginia; in this correspondence the general subject of slavery was discussed. Governor Seward maintained that slavery was wrong in itself; that the aiding of slaves to recover their natural liberty was an act humane and praiseworthy in itself, and was not a crime under any laws save those of the State making the demand for the rendition. In 1840 he was re-elected Governor, and, upon retiring, in 1842, resumed the practice of the law. He volunteered as counsel for Van Zandt, accused of harboring fugitive slaves in Ohio, and for fifty citizens of Michigan, indicted for conspiracy, under the laws, for the return of slaves. In 1844 he vigorously supported Henry Clay, and in 1848 General Taylor, for the Presidency. The Legislature of New York, chosen in 1848, elected Mr. Seward United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1849. In December, 1849, he took the lead in Congress of those friends of President Taylor who opposed slavery, and enjoyed the confidence of the Administration. In the debates that followed, concerning the territory acquired from Mexico, he took an active part, and, in March, 1850, he made his celebrated "higher law" speech. He thus introduced that phrase which has since become historical:

> It is true, indeed, (he said) that the national domain is ours. It is true it was acquired by the valor and with the wealth of the whole nation. But we hold, nevertheless, no arbitrary power over it. We hold no arbitrary power or authority over anything, whether acquired lawfully or seized by usurpation. The Constitution regulates our stewardship; the Constitution devotes the domain to union, to justice, to defence, to welfare and to liberty. But there is a higher law than the Constitution which regulates our authority over the domain, and devotes it to the same noble purposes. The territory is a part, no inconsiderable part, of the common heritage of mankind, bestowed upon them by the Creator of the universe. We are his stewards, and must so discharge our trust as to secure in the highest attainable degree their happiness.

For this speech Mr. Seward was fiercely assailed, at the time, in the debates in Congress and in the press of the country. During the protracted debates on the Compromise acts of 1850, he bore a conspicuous part, opposing everything that seemed to sanction, justify, or aid slavery. Four years later, he bore a leading part in the debates on the Kansas-Nebraska bill. But his attention was not confined to topics in which slavery was involved; he discussed, with equal ability, the whole range of questions coming before Congress.

In 1858, in a speech at Rochester, he introduced another phrase which has also become historical; speaking of the constant collision between the systems of free and slave labor he declared it to be an "irrepressible conflict," between opposing and enduring forces, and that, sooner or later, the United States must become "either entirely a slave-holding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation."

In 1855 Mr. Seward was re-elected to the Senate, and, in the session following Mr. Lincoln's election, took a firm stand against any concessions to slavery. In the Chicago Convention of 1860 he had been a candidate for the nomination, receiving as high as 173 votes. In the composition of his Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln appointed him Secretary of State, and during the war controlled our relations with foreign Governments. Upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, in 1865, Mr. Seward was continued in office by President Johnson, and remained Secretary of State until March 4, 1869, having held the office continuously for eight years.

Mr. Seward was an industrious writer. His official correspondence as Secretary of State was voluminous. His speeches were frequent. His unofficial addresses were numerous. He also wrote a life of John Quincy Adams, and another of Dewitt Clinton. After his retirement from office he made a voyage around the world, returning in 1871.

The most important blemish on Mr. Seward's record is that which relates to his accusations against leading Republicans during the second year of the war, made in some of his despatches to foreign Ministers, charging that there were two kinds of disunionists—those who were fighting to maintain slavery and those who were fighting to overthrow it. For this grave error, or inadvertence, the Republican Senators demanded his removal from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and would probably have carried their point had not Mr. Chase interposed to save him.

Mr. Seward has won a high place among American statesmen. From his first entrance into politics, until the institution was abolished, he was an uncompromising opponent of slavery. Under no circumstances did he ever falter in his opposition to it. Slavery abolished, he was, like Mr. Lincoln, a friend of the Southern people. As a writer his style was forcible, clear, and at times eloquent. He was not distinguished, however, as a debater. In the Senate, when he first entered it, there was an effort on the part of many to treat him with disdain, but his rare ability and the great confidence reposed in him by his party rendered this impossible. He was always dignified, and courteous in debate; never, no matter what the provocation, forgetting the proprieties of the Senate, never speaking of others except in the most dignified terms.

It was his general custom while in the Senate to prepare his more elaborate speeches, to have them put in type, and to furnish proofs of them to the reporters. He thus avoided mistakes, and secured the publication of precisely what he wanted to go on record. In the delivery of such speeches, he did not, except in the more significant sentences, follow his prepared speech, either in words or in the order. His entire contributions to the political literature of the country, most of which is part of the national history, will make many volumes. In private life he was an exemplary gentleman. Kind and generous by nature, he was in all things opposed to oppressions or injustice. The Southern people never had an abler advocate of their material interests,—apart from slavery. When slavery had been abolished he became an advocate of peace, of an entire obliteration of all the memory of the war, and a re-integration of the whole people to a new Union, based upon equal rights and fraternal feeling.

Logan's defence of the President, by Scriptural quotations, has been imitated by Harlan. There is something peculiarly suitable in this, for Harlan was an honest preacher before he was a Senator. So, although he has ceased to preach Christianity, he remembers its theory. He shows his knowledge thereof by saying that, of the twelve Apostles selected by Christ, one "lied, and cursed, and swore," and [illegible] "proved to be a traitor." Therefore, [illegible] the once-moral Harlan; "The President's opponents are unreasonable in their demand that he should be so much more successful in his appointments than the Vicegerent of the Almighty."

Vote of Cincinnati.

The following is the full vote of Cincinnati last Tuesday, compared with the October election a year ago, and the municipal election of April, 1871:

Wards.	Sec'y, 1872. Lib.	Sec'y, 1872. Rep.	Gov., 1871. Dem.	Gov., 1871. Rep.	Mayor, 1871. Dem.	Mayor, 1871. Rep.
First	606	500	824	572	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second	504	602	236	418	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third	1,225	567	615	422	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth	1,238	426	552	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth	917	427	505	560	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth	877	672	604	332	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh	769	689	324	648	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	1,130	439	1,018	1,349	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth	748	685	210	466	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth	723	851	545	868	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eleventh	641	790	203	611	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twelfth	484	494	815	886	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirteenth	828	679	640	898	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourteenth	612	645	478	704	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifteenth	668	682	672	1,117	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixteenth	845	496	1,121	1,203	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventeenth	810	739	349	343	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighteenth	919	789	769	1,149	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nineteenth	1,058	888	868	797	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twentieth	766	606	172	169	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-first	905	856	426	267	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-second	693	566	74	315	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-third	639	711	128	182	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-fourth	428	632	176	154	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	18,104	14,328	12,673	14,263	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majority	4,776			1,650		[illegible]
Whole vote	32,432		27,036		[illegible]	

The City of Chicago polled 39,800 votes in the Presidential election of 1868, 29,289 in the Congressional election of 1870, and 23,812 in the municipal election last year, with one-third of the city's populous area desolate.

POLITICAL.

The result of elections to the Forty-third Congress is as follows, to date:

	43d Congress. Lib.	Rep.	Total.	42d Congress. Dem.	Rep.	Total.
Oregon	..	1	1	1	..	1
N. Carolina	5	3	8	5	2	7
Maine	..	5	5	..	5	5
Nebraska	..	1	1	..	1	1
Indiana	6	7	13	5	6	11
Ohio	8	12	20	5	14	19
Pennsylvania	9	18	27	11	13	24
Totals	28	47	75	27	41	68

—Territorial Delegates to the Forty-third Congress have been or are to be elected, as follows:

Arizona—Election Nov. 5; Richard C. McCormick, Republican; has no opposition.
Colorado—Jerome B. Chaffee, Republican.
Dakota—Moses K. Armstrong, Liberal.
District of Columbia—Norton P. Chipman, Republican.
Idaho—Election Nov. 5; candidates: John Hailey, Liberal; J. W. Huston, Republican.
Montana—Martin Maginnis, Liberal.
New Mexico—Nothing known.
Utah—George Q. Cannon, Mormon.
Washington—Election Nov. 5; candidates: O. B. McFadden, Liberal; Selucius Garfielde, Republican.
Wyoming—William R. Steele, Liberal.

—In Kentucky, votes for Representatives in Congress must be by ballot, while votes for the Presidential ticket are to be as heretofore, viva voce.

—Mayor Alvord, of San Francisco, publishes a card declining an independent nomination for Congress.

—Governor Booth, of California, offers rewards of $100 each for the conviction of parties violating the Election law.

—The Liberals of Topeka, Kan., have nominated A. Thoman, the present Auditor of State, for the State Senate.

—How "Old Pomeroy" lays his plans for re-election is shown by the circumstantial statement that several candidates for the Kansas Legislature have taken a lively interest in the payment, which Pomeroy promises shall be made, of $180,000, under an old law of Congress, as indemnity to the Pottawatomie Indians for depredations from the whites.

—Chief Justice John Welch, of the Ohio Supreme Court, and a candidate for re-election, runs some thousands behind the Republican ticket, and is possibly beaten, because of a decision of the Court on the Adair liquor law.

—The Custom House party of Detroit, determined to carry the election by fraud, have commenced bringing negroes over from Canada and registering them.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The Liberals of Cincinnati are rejoicing in the completeness of their local triumph. The *Enquirer* says Ben. Eggleston may be considered permanently shelved.

—John Enos Neff, who has beaten Shanks for Congress in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) District, and whose vote offsets the loss of Voorhees in the Terre Haute District, is a young lawyer of Winchester, and his success is mainly due to his personal efforts in the canvass. The people were pleased with him, and have preferred him to Colonel Shanks, who was thought to be invincible from long service in Congress and full control of Federal patronage.

—Returns of the Georgia election prove that those colored men who are now or who aspire to be property-owners and tax-payers voted the Liberal-Democratic ticket. No more Bullockism for them, if it is labelled Republican.

—The South Carolina election, for Governor, Legislature, and Congress, occurs on Wednesday next, the 16th, and it is not improbable the Liberals will have a ticket in the field, with William D. Porter, of Charleston, for Governor. The white vote of the State is about 40,000, against 80,000 blacks. The Charleston *Courier* says of the contest between Moses and Tomlinson, to control the black vote:

> These men, in their efforts to destroy each other, openly proclaim their own infamy, and the most disgraceful indictments which have ever been drawn against the Grant party, have been drawn by the partisans of each of the wings of that party in South Carolina against the other.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in an editorial full of courage, says of the late elections:

> Thoughtful people will recognize in yesterday's work a great and serious danger to free institutions; they will understand that it is a manifest [illegible] failure of universal suffrage to hold its own against the organized patronage and power of the [illegible] Government.

—Judge B. H. Steele promises to be the winning man in the race for Congress, against Judge Poland, in Vermont.

—Oakes Ames, the Massachusetts Congressman of Credit Mobilier notoriety, was chosen to preside in the convention to nominate his successor. This was intended as a mark of esteem and confidence.

—The vote of Omaha, Tuesday, was:

Governor:		Congress:	
Lett, Liberal	1,308	Warner, Liberal	[illegible]
Furnas, Republican	1,178	Crounse, Republican	[illegible]
Total	2,486	Total	[illegible]
Liberal maj	130	Republican maj	[illegible]

Lett ran ahead of the Liberal ticket very generally, in Nebraska, but the same power which put Hartranft through in Pennsylvania, has elected another corruptionist, Furnas.

—The vote of Toledo, Tuesday, was:

Secretary of State:		Congress:	
Wiley, Liberal	3,609	Hurd, Liberal	[illegible]
Wikoff, Republican	2,9[illegible]	Sherwood, Rep	2,7[illegible]

—The total vote of Cleveland, Ohio, last Tuesday, was 15,353, against 13,038 in 1868.

—The Buffalo *Courier* says;

> If General Grant is re-elected he will be under trebled obligations to the corrupt leaders and rings which have become the main support of his Administration, and which engineered his renomination. All hope of Reform will end, for the stimulus to win popular favor will be withdrawn. The Mortons, Camerons, Chandlers, Conklings, Kembles, and Murphys will rule with the full assurance of impunity from popular indignation, and will work their sweet will with the re-elected Administration. These are considerations which should have weight with every honest voter.

—A mysterious and disgraceful vandalism has been committed in the Royal Gallery of Berlin. Five of the finest pictures in the museum, the "Andromeda" of Rubens, "Mary Magdalen," of Gerard Dow, a Cornelius de Harlem, a Netscher, and another not specified, were found pierced with cuts from a knife. The singular feature of the affair is that the mutilations were accomplished successive days, and each morning a fresh picture was found damaged. The investigations that were instituted developed no clue, and the authorities have had to content themselves with patching up the canvases as best they might.

FOREIGN.

Englishmen Growling [illegible] the Geneva Award.

The Emancipation Question Again Before the Spanish Senate.

Paris Excited Over an Anti... Coup d'Etat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A London letter [illegible] the publication of the ponderous judgment of Sir Alex. Cockburn, dissenting from [illegible] of the Geneva Arbitrators, has had the [illegible] create the belief that the award was [illegible] unjust to England. The language of [illegible] Chief Justice is very severe, and he is [illegible] dignant at the British and American [illegible] ments.

The correspondent says, also, that [illegible] the Alabama adjudication is understood [illegible] is liked, and even that thick and thin [illegible] of the Government, the *Telegraph*, find [illegible] for gloomy forebodings.

Bentinck, M. P., in a public speech [illegible] announced the settlement of the Alabama [illegible] tion a dishonor to England. It was [illegible] a rule should be made and held to bind [illegible] land to the responsibility for an act [illegible] mitted long before the rule had any [illegible] England deserved the scorn of the whole [illegible] and would cease to hold her position among [illegible] nations.

A meeting at the Castle Hedingham [illegible] dressed by Henry Jervis, M. P., and others [illegible] severely censured the Government [illegible] conduct of the negotiations with the [illegible] States. The telegraphic dispatches [illegible] and read at the expense of the British [illegible] ment on the subject of indirect claims, [illegible] to $400,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—In his address at [illegible] gow, Sept. 26th, Chancellor Lowe uttered [illegible] following significant criticism on American diplomacy: "The fact that the Senate of the United States is a body which must [illegible] ratify every treaty, forms a difficulty in [illegible] of negotiations of the most dangerous and perplexing nature, and one that will some [illegible] other, unless it be corrected, involve the [illegible] States in the greatest possible difficulty [illegible] gentleman who framed the Constitution of [illegible] ica thought very sensibly, on the first [illegible] the thing, that it was quite right; that [illegible] ter so important as a treaty should receive [illegible] confirmation of the representatives of the [illegible] ple; but they failed to see what I may [illegible] reflex action that such a principle introduces, because the effect of that is, that when you negotiate with America, and the Government of America, you are not negotiating with a [illegible] potentiary at all. The persons whom we appoint for the Queen's Government [illegible] the Queen's Government to what [illegible] say. The American Government [illegible] bind America, because there is always [illegible] Senate's consent to be obtained. [illegible] consequence is that the Senate is consulted [illegible] fore any point is raised. But the Senate is [illegible] always in session, and, if it is in session, [illegible] not bound as a deliberative body by any [illegible] al opinion it may give in that way, and the [illegible] sequence is that one side is bound by what [illegible] proposes, and the other is at liberty to change [illegible] continually. I mention this not for the purpose of criticising the Government of America, which I well know from my experience of America is not very palatable to them, [illegible] for our own guidance, because there are a great many gentlemen who think it would be a [illegible] plan if no treaty were allowed to come into effect until it has received the assent of Parliament."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Permanent Commission of the Assembly to-day held an important meeting, at which Thiers was present. Matters were discussed on which there was considerable conflict of opinion. Gambetta's political tour and speeches in the provinces, and the assaults recently made on the pilgrims who continue to flock to Lourdes to witness the miracle of the Virgin, were regarded by some of the members as likely to lead to trouble. Thiers expressed indignation at the outrageous treatment of the pilgrims, which he regarded as an attack on the Catholic religion and national form of worship. He warmly condemned the course of Gambetta, who, he said, was trying to divide the nation and render the position of the Government abroad more difficult. Thiers, who seemed inclined to break with the "Left," still clung to the Republic, and his positive declaration in favor of the form of government were received with laughter by the Monarchists of the Commission.

The report that Prince Napoleon intended to return to France and possibly resume his residence in Paris, was also considered. The President informed the Commission that he had expressed his disapproval of such a step, and he had taken means to prevent the Prince from carrying his intention into effect.

PARIS, Oct. 10—Midnight.—The *Soir* newspaper published a sensational report this afternoon to the effect that a Bonapartist movement was on foot, and a *coup d'etat* would be attempted in Paris to-night, but up to this hour nothing has happened, and the city is perfectly quiet.

It is reported that Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale will resign their seats in the Assembly.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—In the Senate, to-day, Senor Diaz made a severe attack on the volunteers in Cuba for their insubordination and ferocity. The Minister of the Colonies defended and praised the volunteers. He declared that their success in maintaining order in Havana and other towns had been invaluable. They had also by performing garrison duty in the seaports, freed large bodies of troops to operate in the interior, and had thereby materially assisted in lessening the expenses of the war.

The Abolition Society of Madrid has sent petitions to the Senate praying for the manumission of slaves in Cuba and Porto Rico. The Senate has referred the petition to the King's Ministers.

The Minister of State has promised an investigation of the charges that the Spanish soldiers in Cuba attacked foreigners, but delares his belief that the soliers only did their duty.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—There was a fight yesterday at Stamboul between Turks and Persians. The troops were called out to suppress the riot, and fired into the Persian party, killing three and wounding thirty. Ten soldiers were injured. The Persian colony is greatly excited. There are fears of a general massacre.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The Sultan has conferred the order of Osmanic on the Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—The strike of the cigarmakers is over. The committees have agreed on a scale of wages.

Charles Bright has recovered.

The Intendente offers to informers the entire proceeds of the sale of merchandise seized for smuggling.

Troops have killed the insurgent chief, Juan Intano Rojos, near Sancti Spiritus.

Southern Excursionists at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 10.—The expected Southern excursion arrived a little after midnight last night, and was welcomed at the depot by Mayor Baxter, and escorted to the hotels by the Committee of Reception. The excursion numbered four hundred and twenty-five, coming from Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Tuscaloosa, Eufala, Tuscumbia, Greenville, West Point, Birmingham, and other places in Alabama; Pensacola, Florida; Columbus, Georgia; Pulaski, Tennessee, and other points along the new Southern route.

The delegations include a number of distinguished citizens from these places, and are made up of substantial commercial and professional men. Also include a number of members of the press.

At 10 o'clock this morning the guests were [illegible] in 120 carriages to the House of Refuge, where they were received with a address of welcome on behalf of the Directors of the institution by Rev. Dr. Rivers. They then looked through the establishment, listened to the singing exercises by the inmates, and returned to the Exposition building at 1 p. m. Alighting from the carriages, they formed in procession and marched into the Fourth street entrance, when the music struck up, the machinery was set in motion, and the working

twelve Apostles selected by Christ, ...l, and cursed, and swore," and ...ved to be a traitor." Therefore, ...ance-moral Harlan: "The President's ...nts are unreasonable in their demand ...e should be so much more successful ...ppointments than the Vicegerent of ...ity."

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828	670	640	593
612	645	478	704
668	680	693	1,117
848	496	1,121	1,203
810	739	349	
919	789	769	1,149
1,058	388	868	727
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..	1	1	..	..	1
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...Ford, of San Francisco, publishes ...an independent nomination for...

...Booth, of California, offers re... each for the conviction of pa... the Election law.

...als of Topeka, Kan., have nomina... ...an, the present Auditor of State, ...enate.

..."Pomeroy" lays his plans for re... ...hown by the circumstantial state... ...veral candidates for the Kansas ...ave taken a lively interest in the ...ich Pomeroy promises shall be ...0,000, under an old law of Con... ...mity to the Pottawatomie Indians ...ns from the whites.

...tice John Welch, of the Ohio Su... ...and a candidate for re-election, ...ands behind the Republican ticket, ...beaten, because of a decision of ...he Adair liquor law.

...m House party of Detroit, dete... the election by fraud, have ... ...g negroes over from Canada ... ...m.—*Detroit Free Press.*

...ls of Cincinnati are rejoicing ... ...es of their local triumph. The ...Ben. Eggleston may be considered ...olved.

...Neff, who has beaten Shanks for ...Fort Wayne (Ind.) District, and ...ts the loss of Voorhees in the ...trict, is a young lawyer of Win... ...success is mainly due to his per... ...he canvass. The people were ...n, and have preferred him to ...who was thought to be invin... ...ervice in Congress and full con... ...atronage.

...the Georgia election prove that ...n who are now or who aspire to ...ers and tax-payers voted the ...tic ticket. No more Bullockism ...labelled Republican.

...arolina election, for Governor, ...Congress, occurs on Wednes... ..., and it is not improbable the ... a ticket in the field, with ..., of Charleston, for Governor. ...of the State is about 40,000 ...ks. The Charleston *Courier* ...between Moses and Tomlin... ...black vote:

...r efforts to destroy each other, ...r own infamy, and the most dis... ...which have ever been drawn ...party, have been drawn by the ...be wings of that party in South ...other.

...*Courier-Journal*, in an edi... ...e, says of the late elections ... will recognize in yesterday's ...ous danger to free institutions ...that it is a manifest ... ...rage to hold its own ... ...age and power of the ...

...ess promises to be ... ...e for Congress, against ...

...e Massachusetts ... ...ier notoriety, was ... ...nvention to nominate ... intended as a mark of ...

...ha, Tuesday, was:

Congress.	
Warner, Liberal	2,329
Crounse, Republican	1,379
Total	
Republican maj.	

...the Liberal ticket very gen... ...out the same power which ...gh in Pennsylvania, has ...ptionist, Furnas.

...o, Tuesday, was:

Congress.	
Hurd, Liberal	2,329
Sherwood, Rep.	2,761

...Cleveland, Ohio, last Tues... ...t 13,038 in 1868.

...er says: ...elected he will be under tre... ...rrupt leaders and rings which ...pport of his Administration, ...s renomination. All hope of ... the stimulus to win popular ... The Mortons, Camerons, ...mbles, and Murphys will ...ce of ingenuity from popular ...e of their sweet will with the ... These are considerations ... with every honest voter.

...disgraceful vandalism has ...Royal Gallery of Berlin. ...res in the museum, the ...s, "Mary Magdalen," of ...ns de Harlem, a ..., ...ted, were found pierced ... The singular feature of ...utilations were accomp... ...and each morning a fresh ...ged. The investigations ...eveloped no clue, and ...to content themselves ...conjecture as best they

FOREIGN.

Englishmen Growling Over the Geneva Award.

The Emancipation Question Again Before the Spanish Senate.

Paris Excited Over an Anticipated Coup d'Etat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A London letter says that the publication of the ponderous judgment of Sir Alex. Cockburn, dissenting from the award of the Geneva Arbitrators, has had the effect to create the belief that the award was flagrantly unjust to England. The language of the Lord Chief Justice is very severe, and he is alike indignant at the British and American Governments.

The correspondent says, also, that the more the Alabama adjudication is understood, less it is liked, and even that thick and thin supporter of the Government, the *Telegraph*, finds cause for gloomy forebodings.

Bentinck, M. P., in a public speech last night, announced the settlement of the Alabama question a dishonor to England. It was absurd that a rule should be made and held to bind England to the responsibility for an act committed long before the rule had any existence. England deserved the scorn of the whole world and would cease to hold her position among the nations.

A meeting at the Castle Hedingham was addressed by Henry Jervis, M. P., and others, who severely censured the Government for its conduct of the negotiations with the United States. The telegraphic dispatches forwarded and read at the expense of the British Government on the subject of indirect claims, amounted to £400,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—In his address at Glasgow, Sept. 26th, Chancellor Lowe uttered the following significant criticism on American diplomacy: "The fact that the Senate of the United States is a body which must ultimately ratify every treaty, forms a difficulty in the way of negotiations of the most dangerous and perplexing nature, and one that will some day or other, unless it be corrected, involve the United States in the greatest possible difficulty. The gentlemen who framed the Constitution of America thought very sensibly, on the first blush of the thing, that it was quite right; that a matter so important as a treaty should receive the confirmation of the representatives of the people; but they failed to see what I may call the reflex action that such a principle introduces, because the effect of that is, that when you negotiate with America, and the Government of America, you are not negotiating with a Plenipotentiary at all. The persons whom we may appoint for the Queen's Government bind the Queen's Government to what they say. The American Government cannot bind America, because there is always the Senate's consent to be obtained. The consequence is that the Senate is consulted before any point is raised. But the Senate is not always in session, and, if it is in session, it is not bound as a deliberative body by any informal opinion it may give in that way, and the consequence is that one side is bound by what it proposes, and the other is at liberty to change it continually. I mention this not for the purpose of criticising the Government of America, which I well know from my experience of America is not very palatable to them, but for our own guidance, because there are a great many gentlemen who think it would be a good plan if no treaty were allowed to come into effect until it has received the assent of Parliament."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Permanent Commission of the Assembly to-day held an important meeting, at which Thiers was present. Matters were discussed on which there was considerable conflict of opinion. Gambetta's political tour and speeches in the provinces, and the assaults recently made on the pilgrims who continue to flock to Lourdes to witness the miracle of the Virgin, were regarded by some of the members as likely to lead to trouble. Thiers expressed indignation at the outrageous treatment of the pilgrims, which he regarded as an attack on the Catholic religion and national form of worship. He warmly condemned the course of Gambetta, who, he said, was trying to divide the nation and render the position of the Government abroad more difficult. Thiers, who seemed inclined to break with the "Left," still clung to the Republic, and his positive declaration in favor of that form of government were received with laughter by the Monarchists of the Commission.

The report that Prince Napoleon intended to return to France and possibly resume his residence in Paris, was also considered. The President informed the Commission that he had expressed his disapproval of such a step, and had taken means to prevent the Prince from carrying his intention into effect.

PARIS, Oct. 10—Midnight.—The *Soir* newspaper published a sensational report this afternoon to the effect that a Bonapartist movement was on foot, and a *coup d'etat* would be attempted in Paris to-night, but up to this hour nothing has happened, and the city is perfectly quiet.

It is reported that Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale will resign their seats in the Assembly.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—In the Senate, to-day, Senor Diaz made a severe attack on the volunteers in Cuba for their insubordination and ferocity. The Minister of the Colonies defended and praised the volunteers. He declared that their success in maintaining order in Havana and other towns had been invaluable. They had also by performing garrison duty in the seaports, freed large bodies of troops to operate in the interior, and had thereby materially assisted in lessening the expenses of the war.

The Abolition Society of Madrid has sent petitions to the Senate praying for the manumission of slaves in Cuba and Porto Rico. The Senate has referred the petition to the King's Ministers.

The Minister of State has promised an investigation of the charges that the Spanish soldiers in Cuba attacked foreigners, but delares his belief that the soliers only did their duty.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—There was a fight yesterday at Stamboul between Turks and Persians. The troops were called out to suppress the riot, and fired into the Persian party, killing three and wounding thirty. Ten soldiers were injured. The Persian colony is greatly excited. There are fears of a general massacre.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The Sultan has conferred the order of Osmanie on the Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—The strike of the cigar-makers is over. The committees have agreed on a scale of wages.

Charles Bright has recovered.

The Intendente offers to informers the entire proceeds of the sale of merchandize seized for smuggling.

Troops have killed the insurgent chief, Juan Ignacio Rojos, near Sancti Spiritus.

Southern Excursionists at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 10.—The expected Southern excursion arrived a little after midnight last night, and was welcomed at the depot by Mayor Baxter, and escorted to the hotels by the Committee of Reception. The excursion numbered four hundred and twenty-five, coming from Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Tuscaloosa, Eufala, Tuskegee, Greenville, West Point, Birmingham, and other places in Alabama; Pensacola, Florida; Columbus, Georgia; Pulaski, Tennessee, and other points along the new Southern route.

The delegations include a number of distinguished citizens from these places, and are made up of substantial commercial and professional men. Also include a number of members of the press.

At 10 o'clock this morning the guests were conveyed in 130 carriages to the House of Refuge, where they were received with a address of welcome on behalf of the Directors of the institution by Rev. Dr. Rivers. They then looked through the establishment, listened to the singing exercises by the inmates, and returned to the Exposition building at 1 p. m. Alighting from the carriages, they formed in procession and marched into the Fourth street entrance, when the music struck up, the machinery was set in motion, and the working of the exhibition was displayed. The visitors, escorted by the Mayor and Committee, passed through the building to the lunch room, where a sumptuous lunch was set.

At the close of the lunch the guests took positions in front of the Exposition building, when the fire-alarm was turned in, and the engines brought to the spot to show the working of the Department.

Entering the carriages, the visitors were driven to Cave Hill Cemetery, and thence to the Water Works, when they returned to the Galt House, where a grand banquet will be spread for them to-night.

To-morrow they will be driven around the city and to New Albany and Jeffersonville.

The guests express themselves highly delighted with their reception, and the prospect of trade between Louisville and their section of the country.

Several urged Gulf ports as the nearest and best ports for Louisville importers and exporters. Others proffered aid for new connections, and still others urged the establishment of cotton manufactories at this point as the best in the country for the purpose, and for the exchange of Southern products for manufactured goods. The general impression among the visitors and citizens is, that the opening of the South & North Alabama Road, which this occasion is celebrating, together with the new acquaintance formed amid the interchange of courtesies, will result in large accessions to the trade of Louisville, and much mutual benefit.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The chief topic in financial circles to-day was the advance of 1 per cent in the minimum discount rate of the Bank of England, which was put up to 6 per cent. This is the highest rate of the bank since the outbreak of the war between France and Prussia, and indicates that the bank directors are anxious to await, if possible, the drain of bullion to Germany. The Prussian Government have large balances in London, and the withdrawal of even a considerable part of them would be attended with serious results. A gigantic speculation has been raging in Germany for a long time past, and money has accordingly become very dear. An unusually large amount of London capital and London credit has been employed in this market to raise time gold and time money, the latter for the accommodation of stock cliques. Money lent as low as 3 per cent this afternoon for brokers' balances. The rate at the bank is sharp 7, and the best mercantile paper is quoted at 10@12 per cent.

THE STOCK MARKET.

opened strong, but there was a bad break in Pacific Mail before the first board, which checked the upward movement, and made the entire market heavy, in which condition it continued until after 12 o'clock. During the afternoon there was a firmer tone, the only weakness having been in Wabash. The principal dealings of the day were in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Ohios, Wabash, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Lake Shore, and Northwestern.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

strong at 108¾ for prime, and 110¼ for short sight.

GOLD

firm throughout the day at a fractional advance from the lowest prices of yesterday, closing at 113¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong throughout. Central Pacific bonds closed at 99¼@99½; Union Pacific firsts, 87⅞@88; land grants, 75@76½; incomes, 79@79½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour dull, and all grades under $9.00 per brl dull. Choice extras not plenty, and firm. At the close the market was rather steadier for low grades, with fair demand. In wheat at the opening There was much firmness noticable, owing to light arrivals, but shippers held off. Winter well held and scarce. The market closes better, and easier freights give holders of spring some advantage. Winter scarce, but in limited demand.

PROVISIONS.

Pork lower and closes heavy for future delivery, with only a limited demand. Cutmeats in good demand and firm. Bacon in fair demand. The market is easier for future and steady for spot. Lard in fair supply and tame.

[To the Associated Press.]

DECLINES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Oswald Ottendorfer positively declines the Tammany nomination for Mayor.

ARMY REUNION.

The fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will be held here on the 17th inst. General Sheridan presides at the banquet.

YACHT RACE.

The yachts Dreadnaught, Palmer, and Magic started, this afternoon, on a race to Cape May and return, for the Challenge Cup.

DIPLOMATIC.

Count Von Arnim, first Secretary of the German Legation, has resigned from Washington, and will be succeeded by Count Andreas Bernstorff, son of the German Embassador in London.

DIED.

Rev. Samuel Seabury, grandson of the first Episcopal Bishop in the United States, and formerly editor of the *Churchman*, died to-day, aged 72.

MARINE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Arrived—the steamship Nevada, from Liverpool.

Arrived—The Cambria, from Hamburg.

A WOMAN JAILER.

Eureka Jones, widow of the late jailor, has been elected Jailor of the Hudson County Jail, to fill the unexpired term.

"THE GUILTY FLEES."

Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, under indictment for complicity in the burglary at the First National Bank of this city, and who gave bail in $20,000 to appear to-day for trial, is believed to have fled.

THE RING TRIALS.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, the counsel for Tweed had Tuesday next fixed for arguing the motion as to the time for the trial of the indictment against his client.

The counsel asked an investigation of a charge that the Grand Jury had allowed private parties to confer with it respecting its deliberations.

In the case of Fields, an adjournment was requested on the ground of the absence of ex-Comptroller Connolly, who is a witness.

Wm. A. Beach, counsel for Connolly, on making an affidavit that Connolly's whereabouts are unknown to him (deponent) or his family, the Court promised an early decision in the matter of adjournment.

TWEED'S PEACE OF MIND.

Tweed said to a reporter yesterday: "I have not been ten miles from the city in a year, except to Greenwich and New Canaan. I am not going to leave, and shall stay perhaps longer than some would like to have me."

BURNED TO DEATH.

At a fire on West Thirty-second street, last night, Nicholas Matson, a boy, was burned to death.

REFORM.

The Young Men's Municipal Reform Association met last evening and discussed measures for furthering the interests of Reform at the forthcoming election.

Mr. Greeley in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Horace Greeley delivered an address before the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Society to-day at the fair grounds, treating especially on improvement on worn-out lands. About twelve thousand persons were present to-night. There was a grand torch-light procession by the Democratic clubs, which was reviewed by Mr. Greeley. Previous to the passing of the procession Mr. Greeley addressed an immense crowd congregated in front of Carrollton Hall, in favor of National reconciliation and restoration of common rights to every citizen now deprived of them. He said, "Let us be one people, an American people, forgetting our differences, deploring our past calamities, and resolved that we shall evermore be a united and harmonious people. For that cause of National unity and prosperity I stand and testify. I beseech you let nothing discourage you to press on to that triumph which will certainly be accorded us, if not in the near future, at a later day. Our cause is just. Let us never doubt, then, that a generous people will accord it, and that time shall write our memories green, in that we never despaired of our country, never deserted her, and never wished to make one citizen the enemy of the other at a time when there was too much bitterness, but plead for peace and reconciliation. Blessed are the peacemakers. Let us endeavor to deserve and enjoy that blessing."

Mr. Greeley left for New York in the 11 o'clock train to-night.

I. O. O. F.

Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Illinois.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Wednesday, Oct. 9.

This organization opened its annual session yesterday (Monday) morning, at Dart's Hall, in this city, Grand Master J. C. Smith, of Galena, presiding.

The forenoon was spent principally in organizing, appointing permanent Committees, and other business incident to the opening of such meetings.

There were presented, as matters of general interest, the annual report of the Grand Master; of the Grand Secretary, H. C. Mason, of Peoria; and of Grand Representatives, J. Ward Ellis and Thomas R. Needley. The report of the Grand Master commenced with a thrilling retrospect of the session that opened one year ago, on the very day when the fire was commencing and devastating Chicago. He paid a touching tribute to Past Grand Treasurer John R. Wood, of Alton, and Past Grand Representatives E. A. Rucker, of Chicago, deceased since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge; complimented the generosity of the brethren in the relief of the distressed of Chicago, and the ability and energy manifested by the Committee who, for more than six months, had given their entire time and talents to the proper and certain distribution of the relief afforded, so that, from the first, tears of sorrow and gratitude were ever mingled together. The remainder of this interesting report, consisting chiefly of decisions, &c., in such matters as came before the General Master in his official capacity, is of interest to the members of the fraternity more particularly, except, perhaps, the record of new lodges, of which he reports thirty-three instituted in this jurisdiction within the past year, from No. 467 to 499 inclusive; and six revived.

Grand Secretary N. C. Mason reported the state of the order, from which we glean the following statistics:

Number of members in good standing in Illinois, June 30, 1872	20,961
Number of Lodges	438

RELIEF.

	June to Dec., 1871.	Dec. to June, 1872.
Brothers relieved	854	1,671
Widowed families rel'v'd	121	223
Paid for relief of Brothers	$28,290.74	$33,952.69
Paid for relief of widowed families	2,408.17	4,472.65
Paid for education of orphans	106.50	182.90
Paid for burying the dead	1,972.43	3,865.19
Total relief	$37777.84	$47508.43
Total revenue of Lodges	87,185.30	186,045.18

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Grand Master J. C. Smith in the chair.

Letters were read from Deputy Grand Master Samuel Telagler, of Carbondale, and J. G. Rogers, of Chicago, Treasurer of the Committee of Relief for Chicago, regretting their compulsory absence from the session of the Grand Lodge.

Committees to whom were referred many matters of interest, made reports upon the same, which were laid over under the rule, for future action.

S. Ward Ellis, P. G. R., and G. W. Woodward, P. G. M., paid touching tributes to the memories of the deceased brothers referred to in the Grand Master's report.

The Committee of Relief, through their Secretary, E. B. Sherman, then presented a full and thoroughly digested report of the relief afforded the destitute at Chicago since the Great conflagration, from which it appears:

Total amount received by the Committee and retained for distribution including money and supplies	$123,774.39
Amount received by Committee and returned to donors after March 23	6,644.79
Total amount received	$130,419.18
Amount distributed to date	$118,754.39
Balance in hands of the Relief Committee	$ 5,020.00

The distributing of this sum has been in answer to 5,773 written applications, and, in almost every case, upon personal investigation of the condition of the subjects of relief by the Committee or its employes, so that the charity of this great Brotherhood might not be misspent, but used to its utmost advantage. The number of different persons relieved is set down at the immense figure of 28,912.

The whole report is thrillingly interesting, and, by order of the Grand Lodge, will be printed in full in the journal of proceedings.

The Grand Encampment of Illinois met in the evening, and the following Grand Officers were elected:

R. K. Dewey, of Greenville, G. Patriarch.
D. D. Hatfield, of Duquoin, G. High Priest.
Jacob Krohn, of Freeport, G. Senior Warden.
N. C. Nason, of Peoria, G. Scribe and Treasurer.
Henry Burgower, of Rock Island, G. Junior Warden.
J. F. Alexander, of Greenville, G. Representative.

THE LONGEST BRIDGE.

Constructed of a Passage-Way Across the River Tay, Scotland.

From the Mechanics' Magazine.

The new Tay Bridge, now in course of construction, will be the longest bridge in the world—longer even than the Victoria Bridge, Montreal. The Victoria Bridge is 9,194 feet long, while the Tay Bridge will be 10,321, making a difference in favor of the Tay Bridge of 1,136 feet. If the Tay Bridge were eighty yards longer, it would be two miles exactly, and for all intents and purposes it may therefore be called a two-mile bridge, and will have ninety piers and eighty-nine spans.

The details of this vast undertaking are of interest. The work was to be finished in three years from May, 1871, and the dimensions in detail are as follows:

Between the abutment on the Fife shore and the abutment at Magdalen Point, on the Dundee shore, there are to be eighty-nine spans, three of which—counting from Newport—will be 60 feet wide; two of 80 feet; twenty-two of 120 feet; fourteen of 200 feet; sixteen—counting from the centre of the bridge to the Dundee side—of 120 feet; twenty-five of 66 feet; one of 166 feet, and six of 27 feet. The greatest height of the bridge will be 88 feet above high-water mark. The bridge is slightly in the form of an arch. Leaving from the Newport side, the gradient is one in 100 for three spans, and from this point it is only one in 353 until the centre of the bridge is reached, and drops again with a gradient of one in 73, and continues at this until the Dundee shore is reached. The piers are made double, and are in the form of cylinders, made of cast iron, which are again filled in with bricks. The quantity of cast iron required for the cylinders is 2,600 tons, while the superstructure is all malleable iron, 3,600 tons of which is required. There are at present about ninety men employed at the works. The contract for the whole bridge was taken by Mr. De Bergue, for £217,000.

The braced piles that will be used from the north side weigh 650 tons in all. There will be about thirty-six thousand yards of brick and concrete work, and some eighty-seven thousand cubic feet of timber. The operations in the construction of the bridge are peculiar. The usual manner of laying piers of the kind used for the Tay Bridge is to erect heavy staging, from which cylinders of the pier are guided into their places. But in this case there is not depth of soil for pile-driving. The cast-iron cylinders and brick works are first built on the shore, at the water's edge, then floated into their places by means of pontoons, and lowered into position by hydraulic apparatus. The excavating for the foundation must be done with great care, and is accomplished by the ordinary air compression system. The stolidity and stability of the whole structure must depend on the firmness of the base of the cylinders, and there must be great exactness in the fitting and strength in the cement used in the brick-work and concrete. A piece of the cement, one and a half inch square, which had been used on Dec. 19, and since then kept in water, was submitted to strain, breaking at 1,120 pounds. This cement becomes stronger the longer it is kept in the water, up to a period of five years, when it reaches its maximum strength. The first cylinder was floated into its place in October of last year, and was finished by Nov. 29. The three rectangular piers are sixty-eight feet high, measured from high-water mark. Two of the spans, or superstructures, of the rectangular piers are already placed, while more are about ready. Four pier foundations are finished, which are the most tedious part of the work. The new plan adopted in the construction of these piers, which joins the two cylinders into one, gives great compactness and strength in the simplest way. The laying of the first six or eight pier foundations is made more difficult from the depth of water, which, at full tide, is about thirty-two feet, and eighteen feet at low tide. The bridge is for a single line.

A Hawk in School.

From the Dubuque Herald, Oct. 9.

The Dodge Street School had an excitement Monday afternoon. A large hen hawk has been preying upon the poultry broods in that part of the town, much to the annoyance of the inhabitants. Monday afternoon the fierce bird was observed soaring in mid air on the west side of the school house, and then suddenly began a rapid and slanting descent toward some object on the ground near the house. The hawk swooped down to the earth like lightning, but when nearing the ground tried to stop and poise its wings for re-ascending. Its velocity was too great, however, and the slanting course it pursued carried it directly through one of the windows into the school house, among the children. The glass flew in all directions, and the school was in an uproar for several minutes, while the bird went sailing and dipping over the seats. One of the larger boys caught the bold poacher, and rung his neck. Two or three little girls sitting under the window where the hawk entered had their heads severely cut by falling glass. One of them was a daughter of Mr. C. M. Weatherby, who lives next to the school house.

—The manufacturing companies of Manchester, N. H., did not, as a rule, make money on their goods last year. One of them, which manufactured more than 21,000,000 yards of cotton and worsted goods, besides a large quantity of hosiery, report aggregate sales to the amount of $3,380,000, with a profit of only $13,127. Others made more money, but nothing like the results of former years.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Money opened at 7 per cent, became easier, and loaned freely as low as 5, less freely at 3, and was in some cases offered at 2. The lowest rates were undoubtedly artificial, and attributed to the efforts of recent bears in stocks.

Sterling higher in consequence of the advance rate of interest by the Bank of England. Prime 60 days, 108¾; sight, 110¼.

Gold higher from the same cause, and strong all day between 112¾@113, closing at 112¾@113. Loans 1@4 per cent for carrying; then 2 per cent to ¼ for the use. Clearings $68,000,000. Treasury disbursements $53,000.

Governments ¼@½ per cent better than yesterday, and strong.

State bonds dull and firm.

Stocks opened strong, but there was a bad break in Pacific Mail before the first board, the stock dropping 3½ per cent, and spread a feeling of distrust throughout the list. Dealings were well distributed, but an attempt to sell stock by the Pacific Mail and Western Union cliques, broke prices generally 1@4 per cent. The Atlantic Mail consolidation bubble was pricked, the price falling to 18, and rallying to 20. The spurt in Wabash subsided, and it dropped from 72 to 69¼, Mr. Drew making it active to stimulate trading. Towards the close a general improvement set in, with large transactions, notably in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Ohios, Wabash, Lake Shore, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Northwestern, and New York Central, and the market closed strong.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116¾	Coupons, '67	114¾
Coupons, '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, '64	115¾	10-40s	108
Coupons, '65	115¾	Currency 6s	110¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	New 5s	110¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	72	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	72¾	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	48		

STOCKS.

Canton	92½	St. Paul pfd	74½
W. U. Tel	72½	Wabash	70¾
Quicksilver	43½	Wabash pfd	79
Adams Express	92½	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	86	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	79	Chicago & Alton	110½
Pacific Mail	87¾	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	94¾	C. & M.	45¾
Erie	48½	C., C. & C.	89¾
Erie pfd	70¾	C., B. & Q.	13..
Harlem	112	Lake Shore	88¾
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	36½
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	128½
Pittsburgh	89½	Un. Pacific bonds	38¾
Northwestern	72¾	U. P. bonds	87¾
N. W. pfd	87½	Cen. Pacific bonds	99¾
Rock Island	107¾	Del., Lack & W.	96¾
N. J. Cen	103	B., H. & Erie	78
St. Paul	55½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—10 a. m.—Flour, 32s; winter wheat, 12s@12s 1d; spring wheat, 11s 8d@12s 5d; white, 12s 2d. Corn, 30s. Pork, 55s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—2 p. m.—Lard, 39s 9d. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 10—Eve.—Consols—Money, 92¼; account, 92½. Bonds of '65, 93½; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 39½. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £773,000. Tallow, 45s 6d.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Rentes, 53 francs 12 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—Eve.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 9⅝@9¾d; Orleans, 10@10⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Speculation and export, 4,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 1d. Flour, 32s. Corn, 30s. Lard, 39s 9d. Cheese, 56s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 3 cars reported to arrive, 7,923, or 429 cars, against 319 last week. Market dull, and ½c off on medium. Common cattle good, holding yesterday's prices firmly. There was some cattle on the market to-day; one lot of 84 head was sold, said to be the best received this season, and brought an extraordinary price. About 900 were disposed of. Sales of 219 Illinois steers, averaging 1,260 to 1,525 lbs, at $6.00@8.00; 333 Ohio steers, averaging 1,050 to 1,465 lbs, at $5.50@6.12½; 75 Cherokees, averaging 1,030 lbs, at $4.11; 11 Michigan steers, averaging 1,057 lbs, at $4.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,400, making the total for the week thus far, 14,800, against 7,800 last week. The market was active; Canada lambs, $6.50@7.37½; Canada sheep, $5.80@6.00; Western sheep, $5.00@5.50. Sales to-day, 519 Canada lambs, 74 to 84 lbs, at $6.50@7.37½; 72 Canada sheep, 121 lbs, at $6.00; 746 Ohio sheep, 60 to 88 lbs, at 4.87½@6.00; 542 Michigan sheep, 79 to 89 lbs, at $5.37½@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,100, making the total thus far, 28,900, against 26,800 same time last week. The market was slow at $4.75@5.15. Sales 186 Ohio hogs, 182 to 238 lbs, at $4.80@5.10; 133 Indiana hogs, 179 to $4.75; 775 Michigan hogs, 135 to 297 lbs, at $4.75@4.95.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Beef—Receipts, 90 cars or 1,502 head, chiefly common natives. Market dull for all grades except prime, and offerings could not be closed out. Ten cars Texans, 6¼ cwt average, were sold at 7¼c ℔ lb; 8 cars good Cherokee cattle, 6¼ cwt, at 9½c@10¼c; 8 cars common Cherokees, 5½ cwt, at 8c; 6 cars fair do, 5 cwt, at 9c; 5 cars Illinois steers, 6½ cwt, at 9⅛@12c; 4 cars do, 6½ cwt, at 11@11½c; 3 cars Ohio steers, 7½ cwt, at 12@14c; 7 cars fat Kentucky steers, 7 cwt to 9 cwt, at 12@13½c; 7 cars do, 8 cwt, at 13½@14c; and 8 cars coarse do, 6¾@7¼ cwt, at 11@12c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 30 cars, or about 6,000 head, nearly all in market at a late hour; demand fair at 5¾@7c per lb for sheep, and 6¾@9c for lambs.

Hogs—Arrivals to-day, 174 cars, or 3,700 in all; all for importing slaughterers, except two cars not sold at noon. Live hogs quoted firm at 5½@5⅞c per lb, and dressed steady at 6¾@7¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Business quiet in all branches, with steady prices for every description of cotton goods. Over 1,000 cases of Belknap Mills flannel sold at auction to-day, and the greater portion was bought by one firm. Prices were very low, and must weaken the market for these goods. Foreign goods active only in the auction rooms, and selling low.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 10.—Cattle market very bad. Arrivals very heavy; best, 6¼@6½c; stockers, 3@3½c. Prospects bad.

Sheep—Market dull. Arrivals heavy; best, 5⅛@5¾c; medium, 5@5¼c; common, 4@4½c. Prospects slow.

Hogs—Market firm. Arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.30@5.40; Yorkers, $4.60@4.80. Prospects fair.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—COTTON—In good export demand, but holders are rather more disposed to realize, and prices are easier; middling upland, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; receipts, 11,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.00@6.35; common to good extra, $6.90@7.30; good to choice, $7.35@8.10; white wheat extra, $8.10@9.45; St. Louis, $7.35@11.00. Rye flour steady, with fair trade demand, at $4.35@5.40. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat higher, with fair export demand, and light supply. Receipts, 73,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.49@1.54; winter red Western, $1.60@1.64; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.64; No. 3 Chicago $1.43½@1.48; No. 2 do, $1.58@1.59. Rye in light supply and held firmly; old Western, in store, 85c; new Western, afloat, 84½c. Barley quiet; new Western 90c. Malt unchanged. Corn, good export, and fair home demand; receipts, 58,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63½@64c; sail do, 64@64½c; closing steamer, 63½c; sail, 64c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 20,000 bu; old Western mixed, 45@47c; new do, 42@44c; new white, 45@50c; black Western, 39@42c.

HOGS—Dull, under heavy receipts. Western, 27@28c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14½@18c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9⅛c; Cuba, 8⅜@9½c. Rice easier at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¼@13½c; refined, 26¼@26½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 69c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade easier; mess, $14.50; prime mess, $13.00@13.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats slightly in buyers' favor; hams in pickle, 14½c; smoked hams, 16@16½c; middles firm; long clear, 9c; long and short clear for December and January, 7½c. Lard quiet and firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@8¾c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Unchanged.

WHISKEY.—Dull; 90½c bid; 92c asked.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.53; No. 2, $1.41 bid. Corn steady; low mixed, 47c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 34c.

PETROLEUM.—Refined very firm and higher; car lots, 24c; trade lots, 25c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—Market generally dull. Wheat—Sales 7,300 bu No. 2 Duluth at $1.43. Corn—Sales 30,000 bu No. 2 at 54c. Oats—Asking 37c for No. 2. Canal freights higher; asking 13½c for wheat; corn, 11c; oats, 7½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat is dull, and lower; choice white, $1.95@2.00; good to prime red, $1.70@1.80; common to fair, $1.40@1.65. Corn is dull; mixed Western, 65c. Oats quiet; mixed Western, 40@42c; white, 43@45c. Rye is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and heavy; mess pork, $15.00. Bulk shoulders were offered at 7c without buyers. Sides are nominal. Bacon is in fair demand at unchanged prices. Lard is in better demand; tierce, 8¾c for Western.

BUTTER—Choice roll is in good demand at 24½c.

WHISKEY—Firm.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.20½; No. 2, $1.13½. Corn steady; No. 2, 39½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 25c. Rye steady; No. 2, 54c; No. 2, 53c. Barley steady; No. 2, 66c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 18c; Oswego, 27c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 101,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 171,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair supply and moderate demand; Extra family, $6.50@7.00; A 1, $7.75@8.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm at full prices, but there were no sales. Lard, 9½@11c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; red, $1.50@1.57; white, $1.65@1.72. Corn dull and drooping at 42@43c. Rye firm at 71@73c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand, and firm at $15.75. Lard steady; kettle, 8c; steam, 7¾c; summer held at 7½c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; sales of shoulders at 6½@6¾c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear 10¾c. Bacon—sides in good demand; clear rib, 11¼c; clear sides, 11¾@12c; shoulders quiet and firm at 7½@7¾c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.25@4.65.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; extra white Michigan, $1.70; No. 1 do, $1.59@1.60; amber Michigan, $1.46½; No. 1 red, $1.54; No. 2 do, $1.43½@1.44½. Corn dull; high mixed, 42½c; low do, 42¼c; white, 47c. Oats—No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 28c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 9@9½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat—Extra, $1.77; No. 1, $1.64@1.65½; amber, $1.47@1.48. Corn steady at 46c. Oats in good demand at full prices; 32c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—PASSED UP—Props Mayflower, Northern Light, Arctic, schrs Gilbert Knapp, Alva Bradley, Dacotah.

PASSED DOWN—Props St. Paul, City of Detroit and barge; bark City of Painesville; schrs Bigler, Homer, Middlesex.

WIND—Northwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—PASSED DOWN—Barks Joseph Masten, Northwest, Winona, Nelson; schrs Angus, Smith, Alice, Norris.

PASSED UP—None.

WIND—West.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 10.—RIVER—Arrived—Steam tug Gem, from Hennepin, towing canal boat Asia, loaded with corn, for Chicago. Departed—Steam tug Gem, towing canal boat Cataract, with a light load of shingles, for Henry.

CANAL—Passed In—Asia, from Hennepin, and Gold Hunter, from LaSalle, both loaded with corn, for Chicago. Passed Out—Cataract, with light load of shingles, for Hennepin. Nine feet four inches of water on the miter side of Lock 15.

STEEL PENS.

SPENCERIAN
DOUBLE ELASTIC
STEEL PENS

These celebrated pens are increasing very rapidly in sale owing to their unexcelled manufacture. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability, and evenness of point. For sale everywhere. For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 138 and 140 Grand-st., New York.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC"

"BEST to Use." "EASIEST to sell." It don't pay you to fight the Best Machine. Prove our claims. Get the Agency and sell it. Address

"DOMESTIC S. M. CO.," 74 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
REAL ESTATE LOANS
REMOVED TO
NO. 168 WASHINGTON STREET.

REMOVAL.

Jno. C. Partridge & Co
Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, to their new store, 48 and 50 Lake-st. Western Agents for P. Lorillard & Co.'s Tobaccos.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

American
BOLT & NUT WORKS.
L. M. DAYTON,
184 Second-st., Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts,
Building Bolts,
Fish-Bar Bolts,
Carriage Bolts,
Fire Bolts,
Machine Bolts,
Lag Screws,
Washers,
Hot Pressed Nuts.

FOR SALE.

LUMBER FOR SALE!
To Builders and Carpenters!

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY, No. 115 RANDOLPH-ST., Oct. 5, 1872.

Bids will be received at this office until the 14th instant for the material in the Society's Vegetable Warehouse, located near Sixteenth-st., and adjacent to the M. C. R. R. Co.'s engine house.

Said building contains upward 70 m feet of lumber, and will be sold to the highest bidder on condition of its removal within twenty days from purchase.

Key may be found at office of J. P. Smith, Jr., No. 780 Indiana-av. GEO. M. PULLMAN, Treasurer.

A Rare Business Opportunity!

FOR SALE—One-third interest in the large Planing Mill, and Sash and Door Factory of Carr, Austin & Co. It has been established six or seven years, and has a large and increasing business; located at Dubuque, Iowa, one of the best points in the Northwest. Address LEROY BEACH, Dubuque, Iowa.

TO RENT.

TO LET.

Office or Desk room in Room 2, Chamber of Commerce (northeast corner). Location unsurpassed for Banking, Real Estate, Insurance, or Commission Business. Apply to D. W. IRWIN & CO., 17 Central Block.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Commercial National Bank, OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at close of business, Oct. 3, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,631,973.29
Overdrafts		1,449.11
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$330,222.44	
Due from National Banks	44,822.66	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	13,112.47	
		388,154.57
Banking house		2,267.94
Furniture and Fixtures		4,404.45
Current Expenses		8,978.54
Cash Items, including Stamps		2,561.35
Exchanges for Clearing House	$171,566.84	
Bills of National Banks	83,913.00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	4,292.47	
Legal Tender Notes	500,000.00	
		729,772.31
		$3,185,798.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus Fund		150,000.00
Exchange	$ 2,131.61	
Interest	32,223.66	
Profit and Loss	1,673.17	
		36,028.44
National Bank Circulation outstanding		450,000.00
Dividends unpaid		96.00
Individual Deposits	$1,571,774.65	
Certified Checks	11,421.62	
Due to National Banks	238,524.53	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	33,373.47	
		1,932,109.08
Notes and bills rediscounted		97,564.74
		$3,185,798.26

State of Illinois, County of Cook, } SS:

I, Milford D. Buchanan, Cashier of "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Correct, Attest: H. F. EAMES, E. F. PULSIFER, BACON WHEELER, } Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1872. GEORGE L. OTIS, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Third National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, Oct. 3, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and bills discounted		$3,876,226.55
Over drafts		11,395.65
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		667,000.00
Other bonds and securities		54,000.00
Due from redeeming agent, currency	$208,283.26	
Due from redeeming agent, gold	14,772.24	
Due from other National Banks	242,905.59	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	41,856.86	
		507,792.46
Furniture and fixtures		6,000.00
Current expenses	$ 14,456.18	
Taxes	18,154.62	
		32,610.80
Cash items, including revenue stamps		7,001.08
Exchanges for Clearing House	288,471.67	
Bills of other National Banks	29,864.00	
Fractional currency	4,823.93	
Specie	6,716.89	
Legal tender notes	485,000.00	
Three per cent certificates	25,000.00	
		841,386.49
		$5,006,983.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus		200,000.00
Discount	$ 61,346.39	
Exchange	3,339.84	
Interest	2,640.12	
Profit and loss	35,275.73	
		102,755.08
Dividends unpaid		1,535.00
Circulation outstanding		590,500.00
Individual deposits	2,121,240.56	
Certified checks	20,848.72	
Due to other National Banks	745,629.25	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	382,096.41	
		3,269,914.94
Rediscounts		93,500.00
		$5,006,983.02

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss:

I, L. V. Parsons, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1872. M. S. BRADY, Notary Public.

Correct, Attest: J. IRVING PEARCE, CHAS. M. HENDERSON, W. T. ALLEN, } Directors.

STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK TO THE Chicago Clearing House, Oct. 3, 1872

RESOURCES:

Notes and bills discounted	$ 408,663.47
Suspended debt	7,026.77
Overdrafts	10,581.66
Real estate	1,454.60
Franchise and furniture	5,154.28
Current expenses	2,152.40
Cash on hand	118,942.60
Due from banks	65,774.86
	$ 700,721.85

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$ 200,000.00
Surplus	57,614.75
Deposits	422,859.79
Profit and loss	247.33
Rediscounted paper	20,000.00
	$700,721.85

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the American Ozone Company will be held at Room 1, No. 68 East Madison-st., in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. EDGAR LOOMIS, President. JOHN R. VAN ARSDALE, Secretary.

GARDNER HOUSE,
CHICAGO.

This new and elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan, containing 250 rooms, is now open to the public. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Hotels in the country.

GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.
FRED. H. GOULD, late with Sherman House.
W. W. FELT, late with Tremont House.

JAPANESE MERMAID!

A great curiosity. Can be seen at the store of the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st.

THE DISCOVERY OF A PERFUMED DISINFECTANT,

for the sick-room, which hastens the cure of the patient, and prevents the spread of the disease, is too important to be neglected. Every family should have it. Sold by the SANDFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 293 Fulton-st.

Office of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company,

293 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1872.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the company, No. 293 West Randolph-st., in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, Oct. 17, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider and vote upon a contract between said company and the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railway Company. By order of the Board. J. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY ENTITLED "WASHING DAY."

This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 116 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season, Nov. 1. For full information, address J. Lidgerwood, Agent, 758 B'way N. Y. Louis F. Cleveland, Prop'r.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

ITALIAN OPERA,
Friday and Saturday.
Under the direction of SIGNOR FARINI, assisted by his Class.

PROGRAMME FRIDAY EVENING:
1. Overture, Orchestra.
2. "The Trumpeter" (W. Speier) ....Mr. Hale
3. "Sing, Smile and Slumber" (Gounod), Miss B. Tusker
4. "How so Fair" (Op. "Martha") ....Mr. Brown
5. Cavatina—"Robert toi que j'aime" (Meyerbeer) ....Mrs. Harris

Followed by Opera
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora ....Miss Jessica M. Haskell
Azucena ....Miss Kate von Wordragen
Inez ....Miss Osborne
Manrico...Mr. Harry Gates | Count di Luna...Sig. Farini
Ferrando.... * * * * | Ruiz....J. R. Ramsey
Mr. L. V. Flagler, Conductor and Pianist. Mr. H. C. Bird, Pianist.

PROGRAMME SATURDAY MATINEE:
1. "On the Blue Danube," Quartette (Strauss), Messrs. Stiles, Bluthardt, Tilden, Hale, Burt, Ramsey, Allen, and Farini.
2. Piano Solo—Fantasia sur le motifs de "La Traviata," (Farini) ....Signor Farini
3. "Der Wanderer" (Schubert) ....Signor Farini
4. "Luce di quest anima" (Donizetti) ....Miss B. Tusker
5. "Robert, toi que j'aime" (by request) ....Mrs. Harris
6. Piano Duett—La Gallina (Gottschalk) ....Miss Potgeiser and Signor Farini

To conclude with the second act of
I PURITANI.

SATURDAY NIGHT—"I Puritani" and "Il Trovatore." Cast as above. Cavatina from "Ernani," Miss I. Strauss.

NEXT WEEK—Elegant Domestic Comedies.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

THE

Next lecture of the Star Course will be given
At the Michigan-av. Baptist Church MONDAY, and at
The Union Park Congregational Church TUESDAY evening next.
Having just returned from his European tour, the caustic satirist
And brilliant descriptive lecturer, NATHAN SHEPPARD, will give two lectures
NEVER BEFORE GIVEN IN AMERICA, and which gained him such renown abroad.
SOUTH SIDE.
"PHILOSOPHY OF THE RIDICULOUS."
WEST SIDE.
"SHUT UP IN PARIS."
SHEPPARD

Tickets Now For Sale.

Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats 75 cents.

For sale at CARPENTER & SHELDON'S bookstore, 858 Wabash-av., for the South Side; and WEST SIDE LIBRARY, 320 West Madison-st., and HORTON'S LIBRARY, 587 West Lake-st., for the West Side.

AIKEN'S NEW THEATRE.

THEODORE THOMAS'
LAST LAST LAST
Unequalled Concerts.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 11, at 8,
LAST GRAND CONCERT BUT ONE. To-morrow, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 12, last grand matinee at 2. To-morrow, Saturday evening, at 8, GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, and last appearance of Mr. GEORGE L. OSGOOD, the young American Tenor; the distinguished Instrumental Soloists, and the Unrivalled Orchestra.

Admission to the matinee, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Second Balcony, 50c.

Admission to the evening Concerts as usual.

Reserved seats can be secured at COBB'S Library, 49 Wabash-av.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN ....Lessees and Managers.

To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

The Largest Company, without exception, in America.

Brilliant success of the
MATHEWS TROUPE
in new and startling feats, including ARTHUR GREGORY'S master act on the triple bars.

The talented Dutch Comedian, C. A. GARDNER.

Charley Benedict, Mlle. Cerito, Miss Helene Smith, Miss Rosa Lee, Dick Carroll and his boys, the Generals, Master Eddie, and Little Dick. Miss Patti Rosa, Miss Minnie Rainforth, W. C. Burton, Harry G. Richmond, Harry Gulon, R. K. Collier, Frank H. Nelson.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE, of beautiful young ladies, with the star premiere danseuse, Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG, and Miss Sophie Remmelsberg, and Mlle. Leontine, in TWO GRAND BALLETS.

The performance will conclude with the laughable comedietta entitled

JONES' BABY.

NIXON'S,
Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts.

Roberts' Great Troupe
EVERY NIGHT.

IMMENSE HIT OF THE NEW STARS,
Walter Bray, Miss Lizzie Warren, Jas. Maas, Miss Gussie Crayton, and Miss Leona Dare, in conjunction with Manning, Pastor, Hall, &c., &c.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Popular Matinee Prices, 25 and 50 cents. No reserved seats.

N. D. ROBERTS, Manager.

MYER'S OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S
Minstrels and Burlesque Company.

First week of the pleasing balladist R. T. TYRELL. The character artist J. H. MILBURN. Five solo singers in the first part. Love in a Basket. A Trip to the Moon.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

THE STAGE.

Dramatic Reading and Acting.

MRS. CLARA FISHER MAEDER respectfully announces that she will give lessons in the above branches this fall and winter.

Address 324 Michigan-av.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This evening, last appearance but two, and only benefit of
TONY DENIER
in his wonderful
Humpty Dumpty!
with his ENTIRE COMPANY.

Bournique's Dancing Academies.

West Side—517 West Madison-st., is now open. South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av., will open Saturday, Oct. 12. Juvenile Class, 2½ p. m. Gents, 8 p. m.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's
CELEBRATED
Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.
A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,
Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,
MANUFACTURED AT
SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPH WOLFE.

For sale by FULLER & FULLER, LORD SMITH & CO., VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.

WANTED.

Paper-Makers Wanted.

Wanted immediately, a machine-tender and rag-engineer, to whom constant employment will be given and good wages paid.

Our machine is a cylinder running on straw wrapping. Apply at once to

H. HAKES & SON, Rock Island, Ill.

STOVES.

STOVE DEALERS.

I am now disposing of the last of my Stove Castings. Last opportunity to get pieces. Send at once. ASHLEY BEARS.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

The local money market continues stringent, but was quieter to-day than for several days previous. The bank statements, as far as published, show a large decrease in deposits and a considerable increase in loans since June. Several of the banks were below their legal reserves on Oct. 3, and more of them are probably in the same fix now, as the greatest pressure for money was not experienced until after the 3d.

In the open market money still commands 1½ to 2 per cent per month on the best kind of double-name paper, and about the same rates on good collaterals.

A favorable feature in the money market is the increased demand for New York Exchange. Country banks are ordering liberal remittances from here to New York, and the price in this market has advanced to 50@75c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

The Mercantile National Bank of Chicago, with a capital of $500,000, will soon be organized in this city. We understand that the stock has all been subscribed, and the holders are only waiting for the requisite authority from Washington. This will make four new National Banks organized in Chicago in the last eight months.

THE GOVERNMENT LOANING MONEY.

The proceeds in currency of the extra sales of gold in New York were to be left on deposit at several of the National Banks of that city, designated as Government depositories. The avowed purpose of the Treasury in this was to ease the money market by making this deposit of Government money available for loaning to the mercantile community. The $5,000,000 of bonds bought are also paid for in greenback notes out of the Treasury. Here we have $10,000,000 of money suddenly thrown into the market in New York. This is undoubtedly the cause of the ease in money there in the last two days. Under the circumstances, the relief has been an acceptable one to the business community, but any one can see that the precedent is fraught with probabilities of the most gigantic evils. The authority which the Secretary claims to issue more greenbacks, to buy bonds, and sell gold, is greater than was ever exercised by any other public officer in modern times.

THE PROPOSED INFLATION.

An example of what politicians would do with finances is shown in the proposed action of the Administration in regard to the issue of more greenbacks. After pursuing for two years a policy of gradual contraction, authorized by a Republican Congress, the Administration suddenly wheels around and proposes to issue $44,000,000 more greenbacks, because it is supposed to be popular, and likely to secure the votes of those who do not know enough of finances to know that it would be of incalculable damage to the country. Assistant Secretary Richardson, who is preparing some kind of document on the finances, quotes the law of Feb. 4, 1868, which rescinded Mr. McCulloch's authority to contract at the rate of $4,000,000 per month, and then proceeds to say:

"At this time the amount outstanding was $356,000,000, and that is the limit below which the circulation of the United States notes cannot be reduced without Congressional enactment. Between that amount and the $400,000,000 authorized by law, the issue of the reserve of $44,000,000 is left to the discretion of the Secretary, who has never since availed himself of it to any extent whatever except on two occasions. During the month of September, 1869, about one $1,500,000 of the 3 per cent demand certificates came in suddenly for redemption, and were paid out of this reserve, but the amount so withdrawn was within two weeks again restored thereto."

Mr. Richardson assumes that all the contraction made under the act of 1868 shall be null and void at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Where Mr. Richardson finds his authority in the act itself for any such extensive discretionary power it would be difficult to see. The act reads:

"That from and after the passage of this act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes *shall be, and is hereby, suspended*. But nothing contained herein shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated United States notes and the *replacing of the same with notes of the same character and amount*."

This provides only for a suspension of further contraction, but gives no warrant whatever for the assumption that this $44,000,000 was a reserve fund to be used as he admits. Mr. Boutwell has used it on two occasions for unlawfully inflating the currency. The debates in Congress at the time the above acts was passed, and in fact, all the debates on currency questions since that time, show that Congress regarded the volume of currency fixed at $356,000,000, neither more nor less, until Congress itself should authorize a change. In July, 1870, Congress again authorized a practical contraction of the volume of greenbacks, thus showing that the public had become educated to the folly of greenback inflation.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, Oct. 10.

CITY PROPERTY.

Shurtleff av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 1; consideration $855.
Sub-lot 6, of Assessor's subdivision of Lots 12 to 16, Block 9, Ashland Second Addition, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $8,000.
Sub-lot 3, in same subdivision, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $8,000.
Coolidge st, bet Throop and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $1,000.
Eleven lots in Block 13, e ½ Sec 31, 39 and 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $11,000.
Park av, between Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, Lot 9, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,250.
North av, w of Milwaukee av, s f, 48x165 ft, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $1,700.
On private park, between Vincennes av and Langley av, n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 19½x83½ ft, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $5,500.
Lot 9, in Block 5, Davis' sw ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, with other property, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,000.
East ½ Block 5, in Grant's Addition, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $6,800.
Lots 12 and 13, in Block 18, Holstein, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $1,000.
Clark st, between Jackson and Van Buren sts, w f, 40 ft to alley, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $34,000.
Lot 70, in Cossitt's Addition, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,675.
Park place, e of Michigan av, n f, Lot 6, with improvements, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $25,000.
Morgan st, n e cor of Tyler st, w f, 33x125 ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $12,500.
Lot 59, in Block 24, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $600.
Lot 19, of a 231 of n 664 ft of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $1,000.
Dashiell st, n w cor of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 46 ft to alley, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,400.
Lot 5 and s 4 ft of Lot 6, of McKelley's Lot 8, in Block 24, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $800.
Burnside st, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $1,900.
Lot 14, in Block 4, in Smith's n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $1,250.
Sedgwick st, bet Menomonee and Linden sts, Lot 14, with building, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $1,900.
Burnside st, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,000.
Lots 21 to 23 in Fowler's Lots 7 and 10, in ... Dyer and Davidson's s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec ... 14, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $11,250.
Lot 27 in Nixon's Subdivision, in Turner's Lot 4 ... s ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $875.
Lot 16, in Block 6 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 21; consideration, $600.
The premises No. 164 Lake st, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $2,400.
Blue Island av, 104 feet n e of Robey st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,800.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

On street bet Racine av and Fabius st, north of Wrightwood av, n f, 50x124½ ft, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $2,300.
Lots 35 and 36, in Block 1 of Block 12, of e ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $1,350.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 15, in Packer's n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 5, 38, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $15,000.
Lot 2, in Block 39, Hyde Park, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,600.
Prairie av, north of Sixty-third st, 250 ft front, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $8,750.
Lots 1 to 4, in Block 60, Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $6,000.
Lots 18 to 31, in Block 3, in Fawcett's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 7; consideration, $20,400.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; there were none reported for the corresponding time a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	8,708		4,909	
Wheat, bu	79,733		93,202	
Corn, bu	153,835		71,449	
Oats, bu	45,020		108,267	
Rye, bu	4,277		1,300	
Barley, bu	48,520		61,088	
Grass seed, lbs	105,896		110,149	
Flax seed, lbs	571,380		139,320	
Broom corn, lbs	80,690		18,250	
Cured meats, lbs	62,100		25,300	
Beef, brls			72	
Pork, brls			2,150	
Lard, lbs	7,220		18,061	
Tallow, lbs	34,700		79,630	
Butter, lbs	6,648		63,800	
Dressed hogs, No	7,502		6,43[illegible]	
Live hogs, No	2,011		1,118	
Cattle, No	1,722		166	
Sheep, No				
Hides, lbs	142,414		152,550	
Highwines, brls	180		83	
Wool, lbs	14,910		63,930	
Potatoes, bu	7,878		208	
Lumber, m feet	4,134		1,729	
Shingles, m	2,070		1,934	
Lath, m	522		129	
Salt, brls			2,339	

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption, 987 bu wheat; 1,807 bu corn; 7,112 bu oats; 110 bu rye; 7,549 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 280 cars wheat; 253 cars and 40,450 bu corn; 56 cars and 7,500 bu oats; 14 cars rye; 147 cars barley. Total, (750 cars) 342,000 bu.

Now that corners in produce are supposed to be abolished, by common consent, there is a disposition to inquire if there be not a corner in freights that needs looking after. Of course, freights are not cornered "in that way," the situation being simply one in which scarcity of carrying room enables carriers to dictate prices. It is so all over the world just now, no freight accommodations being adequate to meet the wants of shippers. But, with regard to our lake freights, there is certainly much room for complaint; it not only threatens to choke up our city with grain this winter, but it involves very low prices for grain in first hands. So long as it costs 29c for the mere carrying of a bushel of corn to New York, without counting in the cost of elevating, storing, and handling in Chicago, Buffalo, and on the seaboard, so long must the farmers receive starvation prices. The cost of carrying corn to the seabord is now greater than its selling price in this city, which again, is not far from double the price paid to the farmer who delivers it at the country station. The freight men would perhaps do well to reflect that although there is no written law that can be invoked in their case, there is an unwritten law, the inflexible operation of which may reduce production to a point where the carrier will starve, to say nothing of the increased competition which present high prices must bring out next season.

THE MARKETS.

There was considerable activity in produce circles to-day, especially when it is remembered that the Board of Trade only took practical possession of its new hall this morning, that there was a good deal to be said about the new place, and a good many engaged in saying it, and that business in some department was materially retarded by the fixing of desks and counters,—the flour and seed tables were not all in place. The different markets naturally took to the same parts of the room as previous to the fire; we need not describe their locations. The choice of sample tables, sold in April last, included the choice in the new building till the close of the present calendar. It was announced to-day that the choice of the new tables will be made at the close of 'Change to-morrow (Friday), and the parties not represented there will lose the *conge d'elire*, and must take what is left.

The activity to-day was principally in wheat, corn, and barley, all of which were relatively firm, being in better demand, both speculatively and for shipment. In the dry goods market activity was noticeable in all departments. The attendance of interior buyers was liberal, while orders by mail were numerous and large. Values were again steady, there being no quotable change in the price of any article in the list. Groceries were rather more quiet, and the prevalent feeling was less buoyant, though there was no very pronounced change in values. Sugars are working downward, the demand being less active, while the supply is improving. Coffees were also quoted easy. The butter and cheese markets were firm. The demand for these staples continues good, and in the latter the tendency is to advance. Bagging remains quiet and firm. Nothing new was noticeable in the coal market, a fair demand existing, and prices ruling firm at $9.50@10.00 for Lackawanna, Erie, and Briar Hill. The fish market presented the same features as noted from day to day for a week past. The scarcity of whitefish continues, and quotations were to-day advanced 25c per ½ brl. Mackerel were quoted firm with an advancing tendency. Cod is arriving a little more freely, but is still scarce. Hay was weak with a declining tendency. Hides and leather remain unchanged. Cooperage continues quiet; the demand at present is light, and prices are firm, ranging from $1.45@1.50 for pork barrels, and $1.75@1.85 for lard tierces. There is no abatement in the demand for building materials. Prices are very firm at present quotations. Metals and tinners' stock, iron, and steel, are nominally unchanged. Nails continue firm at the recent decline. Apples are in large supply, and are going off slowly at from $1.50@2.00 per brl. The season for peaches is about over; those offered are inferior, and sell slowly. Grapes are active, and fair prices readily obtained. Poultry is in good supply, and the inquiry is fair at previous prices. The market is glutted with potatoes, car lots being offered at 30@45c, with few buyers. The inquiry for eggs is fair, mainly on local accounts. Timothy seed was in moderately fair request to-day, prices ranging from $2.35@2.50 for common; $2.70@2.90 for choice. Clover sold at $5.50. Lumber is active at advanced prices; the receipts are fair.

Highwines were quiet, and ½c lower, being quoted inactive in New York. Sales were limited to 100 brls, at 88½c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. Carriers insisted on yesterday's rates, which very few shippers were willing to pay, most of them asking ½c decline. A total of 9 charters were reported, of which 3 were made yesterday; they will take only 54,000 bu wheat; 54,000 bu corn, and 85,000 bu barley. Rates were 18c for wheat, and 17c for corn, by rail to Buffalo; 27c for wheat by sail to Kingston, 32c for wheat to Kingston by steam, and 17c by do for barley to Buffalo. We note an advance in freights on lumber to this port.

Provisions were very quiet, and nominally unchanged. Mess pork was little noticed, except in a growling way, and there was plenty of that. Ordinarily there is a fair speculative business in pork at this time of the year, but most people are afraid to meddle with it now, as they are afraid to risk money on such a blind venture. We have such an immense lot of old pork on hand that it may have the effect to cut down the production of pork this winter to a very low figure, and if it does not, then where will prices go to? The brokers who ought now to be making fair profits on commissions are naturally indignant at a state of affairs which has kept them poor all the summer, and threatens to dodge all winter. The firmness in hogs caused packers to be a shade stiffer in their views in reference to produce to be delivered within the next two months. There was some inquiry for English meats for future delivery, but no transactions were reported. The market closed nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller October, $14.25@14.50, regular (with irregular nominally $14.00); do seller December or January, $12.50@12.75; do, seller March, $12.75@13.00; lard, cash, 8⅛@8⅜c for round lots of winter, and 8⅜@8⅝c for small lots do cash; do, seller December, 7⅞@8c; do, seller January, 8@8⅛c; summer rendered, 8c for ordinary, and 8¼c for choice; dry salted shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c; short ribs, 10½c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, nominal at 11½@12½c, and green hams firm at 9@9½c for present delivery; 8@8½c seller November; 7⅞@8c seller December. Summer cured long clear, 8⅛@8½c, boxed. English meats, for delivery in December and January: 6⅝@6⅞c for Cumberlands; 6⅞@6⅝c for short ribs; 6⅞@6⅝c for long clear; 7@7½c for short clear; 8⅞@9⅝ for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c; and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00 for old and $10.00 for new; extra mess do, $10.00 for old and $11.00 for new; beef hams, $25.00@26.00. City tallow, 8@8⅛c; grease quotable at 6@7c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller December, at $12.75; 500 brls do, seller January, at $12.75; 65 tcs summer lard at $7.90; 100 tcs do at $7.35 loose; 2,000 pieces green hams, seller next week, at 9c; 102 tcs winter sweet pickled hams at 14c; 50 boxes summer cured long clear at 8½c.

Flour was more active than on Tuesday, though few dealers were in their places, as many of the new tables were minus their marble tops, which will be supplied to-day. There was a good demand on local account, and a better inquiry for shipment, though most of the transactions were effected near the close of the session. Prices were steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.87½; 50 brls do (M'Cracken's Best) at $9.50; 50 brls do (Breakfast Table) at $8.75; 100 brls do (Itasca) at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls spring extras (Red Jacket) at $7.50; 200 brls do (Big Leaf) at $7.00; 50 brls do (Minn.) at $7.50; 400 brls do at $6.50; 300 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 800 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfine at $4.25; 100 brls rye flour at $4.12½; 100 brls do at $4.10. Total, 2,450 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $9.75; 20 tons do at $9.50, on track; 10 tons middlings at $15.00, on track.

Wheat was more active than for several days past, and decidedly firmer, averaging ½c higher than the advancing market of yesterday, though Liverpool was quoted unchanged, and New York inactive till near the close. The reasons for the advance were principally local, though it was to some extent due to a knowledge of the fact that there is now a fair shipping margin to New York. The movement was principally speculative, the result of a rather brisk bidding upon the November option by one or two parties who were supposed not to want the wheat so much as they wanted the advance. This caused the option to rule fully ½c higher than seller the month, the two having been equal yesterday. There was a moderate shipping demand, and fresh receipts were at a fair premium, partially for carrying into next month. The receipts were again liberal, but some operators professed to expect that they will be light for the remainder of the month, and a reduction on freights was also anticipated, as a respectably-sized fleet is looked for within a day or two. The shipping demand was greatest on other grades than No. 2 spring, which advanced only 1c from the prices of yesterday morning, closing at $1.13¾. No. 1 spring advanced 2c, closing at $1.23 bid, and $1.24 asked. No. 3 spring advanced 4@5c, closing at $1.04@1.05. Rejected do advanced 2c, closing at 90c. Seller the month opened at $1.12½, and advanced to $1.13⅞ at the close. Seller last half was about the same price as the whole month. Seller November sold at $1.12⅞@1.14, and seller the year at $1.12@1.13¼, both closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24; 1,200 bu do at $1.21½; 400 bu do at $1.23; 400 bu do at $1.22; 800 bu do at $1.21; 17,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.13⅞; 12,400 bu do at $1.13¾; 24,800 bu do at $1.13½; 57,600 bu do at $1.13¼; 39,000 bu do at $1.13; 5,000 bu do at $1.12⅞; 39,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05; 10,000 bu do at $1.04; 1,600 bu do at $1.03½; 800 bu do at $1.03¼; 10,400 bu do at $1.03; 3,200 bu do at $1.02; 2,000 bu do at $1.01; 1,200 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu do at 99c; 10,000 bu rejected at 90c; 800 bu do at 89c; 400 bu do at 88c. Total, 283,200 bu.

Corn was more active than on Tuesday, and averaged ⅜c higher than yesterday, being very firm, and very steady all through the session. The present low prices appear to be telling on receipts, the inspection of this morning by lake and rail barely reaching 140,000 bu. This, it is thought, must have some effect on prices, though they must advance materially in New York, or a considerable decline in freights occur, before we can hope for much of a rise here. There was, however, a fair shipping demand to-day, in a quiet way, several cargoes being bought for export, and this invited the short interest to fill in liberally. The general impression to-day seemed to be that it is safe to buy, as prices can scarcely decline, though they may not go much higher at present. There is little doubt that the great bulk of the corn crop will be held for "better things," as it scarcely pays the farmer now to carry it to market, even though it had cost him nothing to grow it. Seller the month or regular No. 2 opened with free sellers at 32⅞c, advanced to 33c, and closed at 32⅞c. Seller last half sold at 33⅛@33⅜c, closing at the outside. Seller November sold at 33⅞@34⅛c, closing with 34⅛c bid. Rejected was ½c higher, closing at 30½c. Cash sales were reported of 16,800 bu No. 2, at 33⅛c afloat; 5,600 bu do at 33⅛c in store; 17,800 bu do at 33⅜c; 30,000 bu do at 33⅜c; 24,000 bu do at 33⅛c; 45,800 bu do at 33c; 46,600 bu do at 32⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 32⅞c; 5,200 bu rejected at 30½c; 400 bu no grade at 30½c. Total, 202,200 bu.

Oats were active, at about the same prices as on Tuesday, being in very good speculative demand, principally for next month, which opened at 23⅛c and closed at 23⅛c. Seller the month sold at 21⅞@22c; seller last half do at 22⅛@22⅜c; and seller December at 23⅜@24c. Rejected was firmer, at 19c for regular. Cash sales were reported of 17,400 bu No. 2 at 22⅛c; 3,600 bu do at 22⅛c; 14,400 bu do at 22c; 15,000 bu do at 21⅞c; 1,200 bu rejected at 20⅜c; 1,200 bu do at 19½c; 7,800 bu do at 19c. Total, 60,600 bu.

Rye was in rather light demand, but steady at former quotations. Sales were limited to 5,600 bu No. 2 at 51½c. Rejected was nominal at 45@45c.

Barley was in active demand, and prices advanced ½@1c per bu on No. 2, though the receipts were large. The present inquiry is chiefly for shipment, though there was a fair movement in options. Other grades were quiet and steady. No. 2 closed at 64@65c; No. 3 at 52c, and rejected at 37@38c. Seller the month sold at 64@65c, and seller the first half of November at 64½c. Cash sales were reported of 21,800 bu No. 2 at 65c; 2,400 bu do at 64⅞c; 12,400 bu do at 64½c; 8,000 bu do at 64c; 18,400 bu No. 3 at 52c; 2,400 bu do at 51½c; 5,600 bu rejected at 38c; 3,600 bu do at 37½c; 800 bu do at 37½c; 1,200 bu do at 37c; 1,200 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 78c; 1,200 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 52c; 600 bu do at 45c; 400 bu no grade at 28c. Total, 82,800 bu.

LUMBERING PROSPECTS.

The Saginaw *Courier* states that the lumber market is interfered with by high freights, which are weakening prices. "The late gale has been especially disastrous. A large number of barges have been lost or disabled, and this takes away a great many million feet of the carrying capacity for the balance of the season. Under this state of affairs, lumber has been accumulating on the docks, and although there is a strong outside demand, buyers are deterred from buying, from the fact that the chances for transportation are slim, and the further fact that by holding off for a short time stocks will have so largely accumulated that a decline will be necessitated. As a rule the supply of logs is good, and a large proportion of the mills are assured of a stock so long as they choose to run. Log running is progressing favorably on all the streams." The shipments from the Saginaw River, from the opening of navigation to the 1st of October, were as follows:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Lumber	355,842,330	393,776,211	346,149,538
Lath	31,217,770	34,108,820	24,484,850
Shingles	83,919,789	106,838,500	62,540,500

In regard to lumbering on the Muskegon, the *News and Reporter* says:

"Our lumbermen are sending all the men they can get to the pineries this early in the season, on the account of the scarcity of hands. Yet we have no fears that logging the coming winter will be anywhere near as extensive as last season, from the fact that nearly 1,500,000 feet of logs are now "hung-up" on the tributaries which cannot be sawed this fall, while the mills at the present time are sure of a larger stock than they can cut during the few remaining weeks. There are over 40,000 logs at the mouth of the river, (every five logs on an average will cut 1,000 feet), aside from the large aggregate amount in the store booms. The big drive is near Newago and contains about 70,000,000 feet.

"The high water makes great activity among the lumbermen. Log runners are out in large forces, and the logs for several days are coming down the river in great numbers."

SALT.

The Saginaw *Courier* gives the following statement of salt manufactured since the State salt inspection system was inaugurated, as shown by the report of the State Salt Inspector:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
To May 1	34,150	65,434	124,870	142,928
May	52,444	44,107	51,614	29,930
June	75,336	82,561	107,232	83,189
July	101,773	116,110	94,160	74,570
August	91,583	84,391	118,032	111,880
September	55,573	87,266	120,805	100,822
	340,859	479,866	616,713	543,014

From this it will be seen that we are over 70,000 barrels behind last year, divided among the different grades as follows (for which figures we are indebted to George W. Hill, Deputy Salt Inspector):

	1871.	1872.	Shortage.
Fine, brls	552,838	503,387	48,551
Packers', brls	12,692	9,413	3,279
Solar, brls	29,483	14,777	14,707
Second quality, brls	18,238	15,338	2,900
Refuse, brls	4,262		4,262
Total	616,713	543,014	73,699

The works are still generally in operation, which was not the case last year at this time, and the probability is that the increase this month, over the corresponding month last year, will materially cut down the shortage. Many of the works will run all winter, so that, taking the season through, there will probably be but little difference in the amount of the production.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

Since July 1 we have exported to the United Kingdom 78 entire cargoes of wheat, divided up between sixteen different commission houses, representing English millers and merchants ordering the same from this coast under limits. So far as we are advised, the business is chiefly upon English account. This business is done under the influence of considerable sharp competition, and through different ship, grain, and bag brokers; there is competition between each and all separate trades and interests, and cordial feelings not always existing,—that is, they do not always work in concert. So much for explanation, and any doubting our premises can give the writer a personal interview, when the truth can be made apparent. This statement is published on our own responsibility, without a hint or suggestion from any party.

These 78 vessels have carried out in the three months ending Oct. 1, 2,198,063 centals of wheat, valued in California at $3,658,260 in gold.

The Stockton *Independent* says:

The wheat crop has certainly not been over-estimated. The great advance in freights is very unfortunate for the farmers, because it materially lessens their profits; but is it right to charge to the operations of a wheat ring, or a shipping monopoly, results that come in a great measure from natural causes, or the unchanging operations of the laws of trade? Our farmers and grain dealers have not prepared themselves to take advantage of the high prices in the Liverpool market, for, owing to the want of accommodations to store the surplus crop and protect it from the coming storms, they are themselves bidding against each other to put up the price of wheat so that the crop of individuals may be saved. Do these men who are howling about a grain ring expect that five hundred ships can be brought into the harbor of San Francisco and loaded within the ninety days that intervene between the close of harvest and the commencement of the rainy season without materially increasing the price of freights? Such a proposition is preposterous. Instead of creating an imaginary ring and monopoly, and charging it with the present high price of freights and consequent low price of wheat, would it not be better for the farmers to look upon this question in a business-like manner? Whether this high rate of freights has been brought about by the workings of natural laws of trade or by combination, they will continue high just as long as grain continues to be forced upon the market faster than vessels can be obtained to carry it away. Our farmers, therefore, instead of wasting their breath in abusing rings and monopolies, should prepare themselves to take care of their wheat until such time as the market is favorable. They should join together in the construction of warehouses, at points accessible to market at all seasons, and, as their crops are harvested, they should, instead of forcing them upon the market to such an extent as to send up the freights and reduce their own receipts, hold them until the market is wholly satisfactory. Until some extensive system of this kind is adopted by the farmers, they will be wholly at the mercy of the fluctuations in the market, caused by the workings of the natural laws of trade.

BELGIUM'S EXPORT OF WOOLENS.

The following figures show the export of woolen cloths from Belgium for the last three years:

	1871. Kilo.	1870. Kilo.	1869. Kilo.
Germany	849,300	483,000	347,200
Holland	241,700	150,600	105,300
England	532,900	445,000	426,600
France	349,800	480,000	746,000
United States	42,000	5,700	27,300
Italy	2,400	51,400	141,400
Switzerland	2,800	79,000	115,800
Other countries	91,800	76,300	88,400
Total export	2,113,700	1,850,800	1,998,700

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were quite active. Wheat was stronger, under the influence of the later advices of activity in New York, and closed at $1.14 bid seller the month, and $1.24¼ seller November. Corn was also stronger, closing at 34c seller last half, and 34⅜@34½c seller November. Nothing was reported in lake freights, but it is probable that several charters were effected at a slight reduction from the rates on 'Change, as there was a good inquiry from shippers, who were willing to pay 16½c on corn, but insisted that they would not pay 17c, to Buffalo, by sail.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

ALCOHOL—Was fairly active and easier at $1.78@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Are in good supply and only moderate request, prices ranging from $2.00@2.50 for common to fair, and $2.75 for choice hand-picked navies. Sales were 3 sacks navy at $2.75; 8 brls common at $2.25; 15 sacks do at $2.00.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and nominally unchanged. The demand is light and stocks are accumulating, although receipts are small. We quote: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00 for choice; and $120.00@140.00 for choice hurl.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are very active; the demand is fully equal to the supply, and prices are very firm at the following rates: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed, range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	12.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	13.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	15.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	16.00
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	17.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	18.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	20.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	22.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	24.00
30x50 to 32x52		26.00
32x54 to 34x58		27.00
34x58 to 34x60		33.00
36x60 to 40x60		36.00
		38.00
		40.00

BUTTER—A good business was doing in this staple, and the feeling was again firm. Receipts are increasing, but thus far the outward movement has been sufficient to prevent any considerable accumulation of stock, and sales to-day were readily effected at the quoted prices. We repeat our list, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; fair to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In this market no new features were noted. The demand was only moderate, and former quotations remain unchanged. Prices were firm at the following range: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 36c; Lewiston, 35c; American, 36½c; Otto Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CHEESE—A further advance is reported at the East, and our market is stronger in consequence, though as yet no decided advance has taken place. Stocks of prime goods are light. We repeat our quotations: New York factory, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—The coal trade was active, and prices were firm. We continue to quote: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.50@10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50@10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.50@10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Is only in moderate request. Prices are firm, and quotable as follows: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.55; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.20@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $6.50@7.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $20.00@30.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25@27.00 ⅌ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in fair request at from $4.00@4.50 per box for pears, and $3.75 for quinces. Sales were reported of 12 boxes pears at $4.30.

EGGS—The inquiry was fair this morning, mainly on local account. Sales were made of 50 cases at 20c; 25 at 21c; 6 at 21c.

GAME—The market was fairly active, and prices ranged from $3.00@3.50 for prairie chickens, and ducks at $2.00@2.50. We note sales of 6 doz prairie chickens at $3.25@3.50; 2 doz mallards at $2.50; 4 doz snipe at $1.50.

FISH—The continued scarcity of whitefish has resulted in a sharp advance, quotations being marked up 25c ⅌ ½ brl to-day. Trout was also higher, in sympathy. Cod were a little more plenty, but stocks are still short, and former quotations were firmly adhered to. Mackerel are reported higher at the East, and will, no doubt, soon advance in this market. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Nothing new was noted in this market. The demand for domestic fruits was of the most limited character, and quotations are little better than nominal. The movements in foreign descriptions continues fair at former quotations. Prices range as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 9@9½c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, $2.25@2.30; blackberries, new, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 35@36c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 6½@7c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 5@5½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8½@9c.

GREEN FRUITS—The receipts of apples continue large and there is only a fair local demand. There were no fresh peaches in this morning. Grapes are in fair request. Sales, 60 brls choice at $2.50; 80 at $2.40; 50 at $2.25; 150 do at $2.00; 50 do at $1.75; 85 brls of quinces at $1.00; 15 do at 75c; 85 baskets of peaches at 25@30c; 150 at 25c; 180 at 40c; 40 cases Isabella grapes at $2.00; 25 do at $1.75; 20 cases Delaware at $2.50@2.75; 40 cases Catawba at $2.00@2.25; 20 do at $2.50; 10 brls cultivated cranberries at $11.00@12.00; 15 brls at $11.00; 40 brls at $10.50@10.75.

GROCERIES—The feeling of weakness recently developed in the sugar market is still noticeable. The demand exhibits a steady falling off, while the supply is gradually improving, and the tendency of prices is downward in consequence. Coffees remain quiet and easy. Rice, soaps, spices and other goods in the list may be quoted steady. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23½c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21⅞@21¼c; good do, 21@21¼c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 23½@23¾c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 22⅝@23¼c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¾@9¼c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9¼@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@14c; crushed and powdered, 13¼@13½c; granulated, 13@13¼c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12¼@12½c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12⅛@12¼c; C, No. 2, 12@12½c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7⅛@7¼c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4⅞c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@6c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The easy feeling noticeable yesterday was even more marked to-day, and dealers generally were refusing to pay the outside quotations of yesterday. Receipts continue to increase, and under a less active demand prices would recede. Dealers were paying the following rates: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@19.00; do loose pressed, $17.00@18.00; new prairie, pressed, $11.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Under this head there was no very pronounced change. The demand continues good, both on local and Eastern account, and former quotations were being paid. A few dealers are still holding off in hopes of forcing a decline, but no material change in prices is looked for. We quote: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@22c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—In fair request, sales being made of 300 lbs in combs at 23c.

HOPS—Were very quiet, and quotable at from 16@20c for fair to choice Wisconsin. We note sales of 8 brls at 20c.

IRON AND STEEL—At previous figures trade continues active, and the market steady. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates	
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates	
Light band	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates	
Hoop	5 4-10@ 6 6-10	rates	
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates	
Round and square	5 4-10@	rates	
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@	rates	
Russian iron, perfect	22	rates	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21		
Sheet iron	7½ @		
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates	
German plow steel	11 @12½	rates	
Bessemer plow steel	19½ @13½	rates	
Spring and plow steel	11 @12	rates	

LEATHER—The general features of the leather market were without perceptible change. Steady activity is witnessed in the demand for domestic and for imported stock, and a firm tone still pervades the market. We make no change in our quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 37
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 33

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There are no changes to note to-day. The usual amount of business seems to be transacted, and former prices are fully sustained. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 12c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—The demand continues liberal, and recent prices are unchanged. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.55; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.62½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½.

NAVAL STORES—The trade is fairly active and there are no variations in prices to note to-day. We quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 17 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	15 @ 15
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @6.50

OILS—No quotable change was reported in values of this class of goods. The leading oils, embracing carbon, lard, linseed, turpentine, &c., were moving on a liberal scale, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list: Carbon, 20c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 88c; do, No. 2, 70c; linseed, raw, 83@86c; do boiled, 91@93c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain quiet and steady at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	

POULTRY—The market is fairly supplied, and under a moderate request there are no noticeable variations in prices. Sales were reported of 16 coops spring chickens (small) at $2.00; 8 coops, old, at $3.00@4.60; 2 coops turkeys at 12½c ⅌ lb; 200 lbs turkeys, dressed, at 13c.

POTATOES—The supply is greatly in excess of the demand, and dealers are obliged to sell at low figures in order to reduce stocks. Prices are unsettled at from 30@45c for carloads, and 45@60c from store. Sales 1 car mixed at 30c; 150 bu at 50c; 250 do at 60c; 150 sacks early rose at 45c; sweet potatoes were in fair supply, selling at $3.00@3.25 per brl.

SALT—Is in good request. Prices are firm at the recent advance. High freights and scarceness seem to be the chief reasons for the present high rates asked. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.20; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $4.80.

SEEDS—Were in fair demand to-day, there being no material change in prices from yesterday's quotations. Sales 280 sacks prime at $2.80; 65 at $2.80; 19 at $2.70; 85 at $2.57½; 20 at $2.85@2.60; 20 sacks clover at $5.50; 25 bags at $5.25; 12 bags mammoth at $5.87½; 273 sacks flax at $1.63; 18 do at $1.60.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The demand continues good, and present prices are fully maintained. We continue to quote as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.20
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x8	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9⅞	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	60c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	64c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	67c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

TEAS—Are meeting with a steadily fair demand, and remain firm at former quotations; Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Is firm, and in good demand. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $13.50@14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00.

WOOL—No change transpired to-day. The market is inactive and dull. The following may be regarded as a fair index of prices:

Tub, choice, extra	53@55c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	25@30c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	40@45c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40@45c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	40@45c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	22@25c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,454	4,677	597
Tuesday	3,171	6,518	763
Wednesday	2,011	7,663	1,732
Thursday	1,852	10,260	488
Total	9,488	29,118	3,578

Shipments during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,575	4,985	190
Tuesday	676	5,152	612
Wednesday	1,218	6,433	166
Total	3,369	16,570	968

CATTLE—There was an active inquiry for beef cattle to-day, and the market was firm for all descriptions; notably so for good to choice shipping grades, the supply of which was small. The fresh receipts were only 1,852 head, and as this number was largely composed of common and medium natives and Texas cattle, the competition for the few first and second class steers offered was spirited, and sales were readily effected at the advanced prices established earlier in the week. Butchers' stuff was also in good request and firm, and the same was true of stockers, and by the middle of the afternoon the pens were well cleared of all descriptions. The markets below are reported favorable, and if our receipts can be kept down to a reasonable number, we see no good reason why the present healthy condition of the market should not continue. The range of prices was $2.00@6.65, with most of the sales at $3.00@5.75. The most important transactions of the day were 200 head averaging 1,245 lbs. at $5.75, and 33 head averaging 1,224 lbs. at $6.65. The former drove was sold by Scott & Smith, and the latter by H. R. Henry. One or two packers were in attendance, and had there been a sufficient supply of suitable droves this class of buyers would, no doubt, have been liberal operators, as the weather was cool and favorable for cutting. The market closed fairer with fair prospects ahead.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.60@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.65@2.90
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.00@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
33	good stock steers	1,025	$4.50
19	rough butchers' stock	802	2.75
17	rough butcher's stock	1,245	5.03¾
51	rough butcher's stock	1,192	5.75
64	Texan cattle	928	3.35
36	Texan cattle	9[illegible]3	2.50
35	Texan cattle	885	3.10
18	Texan cattle	923	3.37½
18	Texan cattle	955	3.25
18	Texan cattle	910	3.37½
18	Texan cattle	938	3.25
18	Texan cattle	902	3.25
99	Texan cattle	658	2.50
25	good steers	1,223	5.65
7	calves	333	4.00
18	medium steers	1,139	5.40
16	medium steers	1,037	5.00
143	medium steers	1,247	5.00
18	medium steers	1,109	5.00
31	medium steers	1,186	4.75
54	choice steers	1,416	6.12½
18	choice steers	1,385	6.20
33	extra steers	1,224	6.65
60	medium steers	1,100	5.20
15	good steers	1,150	5.65
89	Texan calves	282	4.50
16	medium steers	1,057	5.00
16	cows	815	2.65
84	stock steers	1,093	4.25
20	stock steers	860	4.00
31	medium steers	1,260	5.65
77	Cherokee steers	916	3.25
38	Cherokee steers	920	3.25
89	Cherokee steers	925	3.37½
25	stockers	933	3.85
17	medium steers	1,100	5.25
12	calves	228	4.50
17	cows	1,050	3.87½
46	cows	780	3.25
13	cows	1,057	2.75
200	good steers	1,245	5.75
16	choice steers	1,360	6.00
17	stock steers	839	4.05
28	stock steers	930	4.10
21	cows	870	3.00

HOGS—Continued activity is noted in this department of the live stock market, and a firm, buoyant feeling still prevails. The receipts are considerably larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, but there was no overplus, everything selling and at strong prices. Most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $4.75@4.85, but the extreme range was $4.60@5.00. The following sales fairly reflect the market:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
35	216	$4.75	47	283	$4.75	51	279	$4.75
42	306	5.00	48	282	4.75	53	278	4.80
53	284	4.80	38	228	4.75	40	294	4.85
108	260	4.80	54	259	4.75	54	235	4.80
49	242	4.95	40	287	4.75	50	300	4.85
117	287	4.70	62	208	4.75	100	234	4.95
114	252	4.85	50	320	4.90	108	277	4.80
39	239	4.85	57	277	4.85	61	208	4.75
52	203	4.80	52	310	4.85	122	186	4.75
64	281	4.80	52	221	4.75	68	254	4.80
70	199	4.80	53	278	4.80	55	277	4.75
170	245	4.90	57	268	4.85	57	283	4.85
80	300	4.75	50	281	4.85	51	319	4.85
94	280	4.75	43	300	4.90	170	346	4.90
115	289	4.75	56	283	4.85	70	199	4.80
57	242	4.95	40	326	4.95	57	282	4.75
58	290	4.80	52	268	4.75	43	227	4.75

SHEEP—Only a limited demand existed for this class of stock, and the market ruled dull and easy. The light supply, however, tended to check the downward tendency of prices, and quotations remain unchanged.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 10.

It is stated that during the recent gale vessels with no less carrying capacity than 14,000,000 feet of lumber were wiped out of existence or disabled. As a consequence, say the Saginaw papers, the market for the past week in that locality, has been unusually quiet for the time of the year, owing to lack of freighting capacity. Not a vessel or barge could be obtained at Saginaw during the past week for love or money, and one of the results has been a rapid advance in freights, which have increased $1.00 per thousand. The schooner Phenix, loaded Saturday, at $6.00 per m for Chicago, and was offered $6.50 to tow over to Au Sauble and load there. Although there were many buyers in Saginaw during the week, yet but few transactions took place. Lack of transportation, with no certainty of immediate relief therefrom, delays purchases. On Wednesday a sale of 300,000 feet was made at $6.75, $12.50, and $35.00.

Vessels were in good demand, and rates advanced from 50c to $1.00.

Manistee	$5.00	Green Bay	$5.00@6.00
Ludington	4.75	Grand Haven	4.00
Pentwater	4.50	Oconto	6.00@6.50
Menominee	4.50	Suamico	6.00
Muskegon	6.00	Alpena	6.00
Grand River	4.00	Two Rivers	3.50

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	4,134	1,729
Shingles, m	2,070	1,934
Lath, m	522	192

No receipts or shipments one year ago to-day.

Trade at the yards was active and prices were steady at the following:

First and second clear	
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$48.00@55.00
Third clear, 1 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, thick	38.00@40.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	43.00@45.00
First and second clear siding, together	40.00@43.00
Common siding	24.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	37.00@39.00
A stock boards	35.00@40.00
B stock boards	37.00@40.00
Common boards	32.00@36.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@17.00
Pickets, square	18.00@24.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	16.00@18.00
Lath	20.00@22.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3.50@ 4.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	1.25@ 2.75
	2.50@ 3.75

Shingles on track are steady at $3.12½@3.37½ for A Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	20.00@40.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@40.00
Cherry	25.00@60.00
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Basswood	12.00@35.00
Butternut	25.00@50.00

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, 120 m of timber, at $17.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Robert Howlett, from Grand Haven, 150 m strips and boards at $17.75; 41 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Souvenier, from Manistee, 65 m small timber at $16.00; 110 m joists and scantling at $12.25. Sold by W. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Westhall, from Manistee, for deck load of timber, $20.00 to $30.00 and over; joists and scantlings, $12.25. Sold by W. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Mario, from Ludington, 145 m joists and scantling at $12.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 10.

Schr C. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 125 m lumber.
Schr Pride, Muskegon, 200 m lath.
Schr Fitzhugh, Oswego, 800 tons coal.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Schr Walhalla, Manistee, 115 m lumber.
Schr Essex, Menestique, 210 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Lillie Parsons, Oswego, 407 tons salt.
Schr Wm. Jones, Cleveland, 630 tons coal.
Schr Hubbard, Cleveland, 460 tons coal.
Schr Game Cock, Eagle Harbor, 140 cords wood.
Schr Maria, Ludington, 160 m lumber.
Schr Midnight, Erie, 530 tons coal.
Schr Florritta, Buffalo, 550 tons railroad iron.
Schr Ellen Day, Jacksonport, 1,100 telegraph poles, 1,500 posts.
Schr Mayberry, Collingwood, 80 cds wood, 200 m lath.
Schr Mary Battle, Goodrich, 2,510 brls salt.
Schr Joe Vilas, Green Bay, 165 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Kearsarge, East Traverse, 160 m lumber.
Schr Relief, Horn's Pier, 35 cds wood.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 91 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Scow Beetles, Wooley's Pier, 50 cds wood.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 250 m lumber.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 360 m lumber.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 600 m lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Horn's Pier, 67½ cds wood.
Schr Milan, St. Sturgeon, 138 m lumber, 160 m shingles, 10 m lath.
Schr Flying Mist, Buffalo, 550 tons railroad iron.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr Tom Paine, Holland, 16 cds wood, 14 cds bark.
Schr Silver Cloud, Knapfor Pier, 35 cds wood.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 35 m pork barrel staves.
Scow Lillie Grey, St. Paul's Pier.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 20 green hides, 8 brls fish, and sundries.
Prop Chicago Belle, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Mediator, Oswego, 7,700 brls salt.
Schr G. G. Cooper, Buffalo, 625 tons coal.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Schr Swallow, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr H. C. Potter, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr Harriet Ann, Saugatuck, 2,000 railroad ties.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr [illegible], Oconto, 188 m lumber.
Bark C. K. Nims, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Russian, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Wolf River, 45 cords wood, 130 cedar posts.
Schr Pilot, Green Bay, 20 m lumber, 11 m shingles.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 165 m lumber, 20 m lath, 5 m pickets.
Schr Philo Scoville, Alpena, 275 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Four Brothers, Vistura Pier, 100 cords bark.
Schr R. Becker, Kewaunee, 130 cords bark.
Stmr Badger State, Buffalo, 2,931 pkgs fish, 305 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 600 tons iron ore.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, 100 railroad rails, and sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 839 bars railroad iron.
Bark Pensaukee, Alpena, 444 m lumber.
Bark Gibraltar, Goderich, 3,296 bbls salt.
Schr Lookout, Sturgeon Bay, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 190 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Brooklyn, Oswego, 3,000 bbls salt.

CLEARANCES ... Oct. 10.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 10 brls pork and sundries.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburg, 25 bales broom corn.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, 12,500 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 30 bales broom corn.
Prop Lawrence, Port Huron, 350 brls flour, 15 tcs hams, and sundries.
Prop S. J. Caldwell, Port Huron, 22,887 bu corn, 550 brls pork, 550 brls flour and sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Grand Bay, 450 brls pork and sundries.
Prop Canada, Montreal, 17,658 bu wheat.
Bark Two Fannies, Buffalo, 26,000 bu wheat.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 30,000 bu barley, 1,200 brls flour, 10 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, 3,000 bu oats, 400 bu corn, 50 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Buffalo, 16,5[illegible] bu barley.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, 28,000 bu wheat.
Schr M. Egan, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Zach Chandler, Buffalo, 41,000 bu oats.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 5,000 bu oats.
Schr Milan, St. Sturgeon, 10 brls pork.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 50 brls beef and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHARTERS FROM CHICAGO.—To Montreal—Prop Lake Michigan, wheat at 32c. To Kingston—Schrs Mediator and Mary Battle, wheat at 27c; props Chicago, B. W. Blanchard, and Badger State, barley at 17c; brig Powhatten, corn at 16c; schr Sunny Side, corn on p. t.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9.—Grain freights are less firm, and the Buffalo rate tends downward, owing to a better supply of vessels. Charters since our last report include the following: To Buffalo—Schr Jos. Paige, wheat at 18c; bark Tanner and schr James Platt, (Tuesday p. m.) same at 18½c. To Oswego—Schr Penokee, wheat at 27c. The Kingston rate is nominal at 28c.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from the west, brisk.

—The Captain of the Topsy reports a lot of lumber off Racine. The deck load of some schooner, probably.

—The C. C. Butts is ashore off Wolf River with her deck load gone. The crew has deserted her.

—The Captain of the schooner Dolphin reports that four of the seven vessels ashore near Green Bay have been hauled off.

—At Port Rowan, Ontario, Coroner Phelan held an inquest on the body of a man washed ashore near there. He was about five feet 10 inches in height, dark complexioned, and about 20 years old.

—The schooner Neal Robinson, now three weeks ashore at Leamington, is comparatively sand-locked; no effort has been made toward getting her afloat.

—The past few days has made business lively for the Marine Inspectors, their services being anxiously sought for at various points of the lakes.

—A new propeller was launched at Chatham a few days since. She was named the W. H. Stanley, after a resident of Goodrich, Ontario.

—The scow Nell Cochrane, lumber laden, is ashore on Lake Huron, near Elm Creek, but will probably get off. The lighter Wyoming is assisting her.

—Schooner Oades, which went ashore during the late gale near Rond Eau, has been got off by the brig Parker, and went into the Eau harbor. The extent of her damages is not known.

—The work of getting from shore the schooner Phalarope is proving more difficult than it was at first supposed. The tug Brockaway, which has the matter in charge, has returned to Detroit for another steam pump.

—The barge Sweepstakes, belonging to the steam-barge Jennese's tow, arrived at Port Huron a day or two since, waterlogged, her decks more or less, and her bulwarks, cabin, and cabin furniture pretty effectually demolished. She is undergoing the requisite repairs at Port Huron.

—The statement by the crew of the schooner Nau, that the schooner White Squall had no light displayed on the night those two vessels collided, was contradicted by the only survivor of the crew of the White Squall. He avowed that she had lights, and in proper trim, at the time of the accident. The White Squall was insured for $8,000, in the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which amount was paid to her owner.

—During the recent storm the brig Montezuma, which had seen service on the lakes for the past 25 years, was wrecked on the north shore of Lake Erie. At the time of the disaster the vessel was owned by Captain Francis McAvoy, who also commanded her. Mrs. McAvoy, wife of the Captain, was drowned. She had on her person $1,400. The vessel was built at Michigan City in 1847.

STEAMERS AGROUND.—The steamer India, which has just passed down from Lake Superior, reports the propeller China aground in the Neebish, but not leaking, and would probably be released with the aid of a tug. The propeller Lady Franklin was also hard aground near the same place, and has been thus prison-bound for several days. Her cargo was being lightered.

A NEW VESSEL PASSING.—With the western fleet which passed here yesterday from Chicago to Buffalo was the schooner City of Green Bay, a new canal vessel. She was built at Green Bay and of the following dimensions: Length, 143 feet; beam, 20 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 2 inches. She has on board 22,095 bu wheat. She is commanded by Captain Peterson.

—Captain Roche, of the schooner Harvest Home, fell from a Marquette ore dock to the deck of his vessel, a distance of 40 feet, on the 7th inst., and was instantly killed. He was taken to Cleveland, where he has a wife and five children; he was buried there on the 11th.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. Calabria ... Oct. 2; Russia ... Oct. 16; Cuba ... Oct. 23. From New York. Abyssinia ... Oct. [illegible]; Batavia ... Oct. [illegible]; Algeria ... Nov. [illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 13 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 55 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES, FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The following notes will explain some of the newsuits entered ... (4,478, Circuit Court.) Suit for damages for injuries received by being thrown from a buggy, through the alleged careless[ness of a] driver in the employ of defendant ... Circuit Court.) This is one of the ... mechanic's liens. Defendant ow[es a] balance for work done on his property ... check on Eastman & Co., for that ... has never been honored, which defend[ant refuses] to take back, or to make good, and whi[ch he] can make no use of. (4,478, Circ[uit Court.])

To make a road from Vincennes road ... Grove avenue, the city has assessed ... $881.93, on his property, part of whi[ch is] recorded in the name of one ... He prays that the Collec[tor be] restrained from selling his propert[y, as he] now threatens to do, and that he be di[rected to] accept plaintiff's just proportion of sai[d] ... assessing Bowen for the remain[der] ... Bowen having purchased a portion of ... Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts are the a[ttorneys]. (40,801. Superior Court.) Bill for par[tition of] lands, s e ¼ of Section 29 in Townshi[p] ... Range 14, E of the 3d p. m.; also, the ... five-eighths, being about 183½ acres, ... ¼ of the aforesaid section.

The rule granted in the United States Court, in the matter of the Equitable In[surance] Company, allowing various prominen[t] ... to be examined as to their connection [with the] concern, has been postponed for 30 days ... State Insurance matter, a rule was grante[d] ... assignee to show cause why the prayer ... tioners, whose petitions are now bef[ore the] Court, should not be granted.

Judge Tree, Circuit Court, will sit to-[day and] hereafter, to hear motions and demurr[ers and] take defaults. The following cases ha[ve been] set by Judge Tree to-day: No. 58, McC... Seelye; 14th, No. 303; 15th, No. 340; ... 275, 276, and 277; 17th, 239 and 240; ... 220, and 221. Any cases not reached ... will stand first on next term's calendar.

Among the noticeable new suits in the [Supe]rior Court, yesterday, was one of as... brought against the Chicago News ... Company for $5,000, with a number of ... known citizens appearing for garnishee[s].

A large amount of business was trans[acted before] Judge Blodgett yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

Default, decree *pro confesso*, and reference to Master, as follow: 688. Goison v. Alemannia ... Company.—689. Stens, Kramer & ... v. ...—691. Boyd v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company.—692. Campbell et al. v. Smith et al. ... Glaser et al. v. Alemannia Insurance Company. 694. Reading v. Werner.—695. Mauro v. ... 696. United States of America v. Charles ... 698. Kimball, assignee of Mutual Security In[surance] Company, bankrupt, v. Kreigh et al. (v. S. J. a...)

Same Order and Injunction.—709. Wunderlich v. ... Insurance Company of New York ... Kibbe v. Aldrich.—716. Administratrix of ... deceased, v. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company.—717. Perkins & ... v. Batterman.—718. Howell, Sr. v. Administrator of Julius Avery, deceased.—719. In the petition of Alphonse Gordon, Sr., for writ of habeas corpus for the ... of Dennis Gordon, Jr.—712. Kibbe v. McC...—713. Kibbe v. Horton.—714. Chicago Fire ... Company v. Haas et al.

Injunction as prayed for.—711. Kibbe v. C... Settled and dismissed.—675. United States of America v. Farrell et al.—745. Assignee of ... Insurance Company v. Hawley et al.

Other orders.—715. Assignee of Daniel ... Bricks, in bankruptcy. Dismissed by complainant's attorney.—453. Tillotson v. Monson. Cause ... and set for hearing.—150. Mandeville v. ... et al. Decree. (See files.)

LAW.

Twenty days to plead, on motion of defendant ... to 683 inclusive.—Ten days to plead.—613 ... and extended to Nov. 1 in 696.

Other orders.—648. Gardner v. Emery. ... restored.—671. Kent v. Potter et al.—686. ... v. Blasey. Time to plead extended till Nov. 1 ... Guendit v. Booth. Default of defendant ... judgment.—613. Alemannia Fire Insurance Co. ... v. Welsh. Default of judgment on record ... $361.78; damages, $249.33.

NEW SUITS.

—Lydia A. Jarvis v. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Transcript from DeKalb Circuit Court.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

746. Stedman, Assignee of Albany City Insurance Company, a bankrupt, v. Bush. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.—747. Same v. Gardner, Same ...

BANKRUPTCY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

1,090. Equitable Insurance Company. Rule for ... tain parties to appear before Register postponed ... days.—2,110. Wm. H. Hackett. Petition referred to Register.—2,117. George R. Stearns. Rule to ... cause extended till Monday next.—2,06... McKinney. Cause dismissed, unless cause ... contrary is shown in five days.—1,976. In the ... of the State Insurance Company. Rule on ... to show cause by Monday next why the prayer of ... petitioners should not be granted.—2,1... Bennett. Time to Charles C. Day ... goods.—2,0... Jacob Hess. Order for ... —2,110. Wm. H. Sackett. ... Henry Oden filed, and leave to take proceedings before ... provisional warrant.—2,122. F. S. Kellogg. Rule to show cause ... —2,128. B. Padget. ... 1,119. F. J. Diamond. Order under Section 26 ... Mann & Scott.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

2,122. Franklin S. Kellogg on the petition of ... Sutherland. Herbert & Quirk, attorneys. ... Benjamin Padgett, of Ottawa, on the petition of ... Benedict & Co. Hatch & Lynn, attorneys.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

Defaults as follows: 2,527. Field v. Hope.—... Cutching v. Young.

Defaults and judgments as follows: 258. W... Felker, $171.07.—1,887. Jackson v. Harry, v. ... Henry only, $682, and *scire facias*. v. Hugh Henry.—1,621. Hilliard v. Bartlett, v. Bartlett only, $315.—1,950. King v. Spaids, $1,366.57.

Judgment as follows: 2,259. Rya v. Bodge ... $446.77, v. Rogers.—1,711. Clayburgh v. Warren ... $646.60.—2,534. Clayburgh v. Hope Insurance Company, $3,220.10.—2,518. Blanchard v. Wheelock ...

Other orders: 1,665. Dunne v. Rio Verde ... plaintiff, damages, $305.25, and motion by defendant for new trial.—2,462. Dischon v. Schmidt. Personal service and default.—G. N. 40,800. Jones ... v. Frederick W. Krauss. Leave to plaintiff to file ... tition, and ordered summons.—40,... Wathow v. Volkmann. On affidavit of loss, ordered alias summons.—2,103a. Giles v. Kubitschky. Time to ... bond and bill extended 10 days.—3,... Lill's Chicago Brewery Company v. Edward Keoe. Leave to plaintiff to file new Narr in lieu, &c. and order alias summons.—1,938. Shepherd v. Gehour. ... murrer to plea overruled, and leave to reply.—... Bouton v. Wilder. Jury called.—2,042. First National Bank of Chicago v. Town of Sturgis. By stipulation transferred to United States Court.

(Call: 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 26 ... sive, 28 and 29.)

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree as follow: 812. Shelter v. Greenebaum.—47 Sherman v. Rauch (sale, and confirmation).—619. Wilson v. Krun (of sale).—894. Crandall v. Crandall.—... McLeland v. McLeland (divorce).—782. Scott v. Scott (divorce).—797. Kohn v. Kohn (divorce).—845. Maring v. Maring (divorce).—760. Barnard v. Barnard (divorce).

Defaults and reference to Scott, Master.—83. W... v. Wood (proof of publication).—257. Shiras v. Hughes et al. (v. J. A. Hughes and George Lindsay).—861. Smith v. Smith (personal service).—845 H... v. Hunt (proof of publication).—796. Wilson v. W... (proof of publication).—662. McCann v. M... (personal service).—914. Ebbeson v. Ebbeson.—... 760. Barnard v. Barnard, (proof of publication).

Other orders: 894. Turner v. Stewart. Personal service v. Stewart Clark, infant, and Wm. J. ... appointed Guardian *ad litem*.—903. Sprague v. Sprague. Default and reference, on motion of plaintiff, set aside, and leave to withdraw certificate of publication.—910. Jeschke v. Posthoff et al. Personal service and default v. all adult defendants. Samuel Appleton appointed guardian *ad litem* for ... and E. Sibert, minors.—870. Kelly vs. Doyle. Set for hearing, 18th inst., on notice to defendants.—... Henry vs. Henry. Personal service to W. and ... Henry, and proof of publication on all others. ... v. all adult defendants. Noah E. Gary appointed guardian *ad litem* for Wm. Henry, infant. Answer filed, and reference to Scott.—... Bohlman v. Bohlman. Personal service. Bill amended. Default, and reference to Scott.—846. Scott v. C. & P. R. R. Co. Injunction dissolved, except as to all land north of the Bloomingdale Road, and ... as to that.—40,748. Kressman v. Same, Same, Leave to amend bill.—40,749. Moore v. Same. Same.

NEW SUITS.

40,799. Papineau v. Thomas. Appeal from Justice Doggett.—40,800. Bradner v. Krouse. Petition to restore record. John A. Owen, attorney.—40,... Delemater v. Hough. Bill. Wm. H. Holden, attorney.—40,802. Ellison v. Courtney. Case. $2,500, and N... —40,803. Henry A. Gardner, Jr.—40,803. Wm. B. O... and Lucinetta Kean v. John Ford. Debt, $500. McC... Fuller & Fuller, attorneys.—40,804. Potter, King & Co. v. Ed Potter. Assumpsit, $1,000. Frederick ... Porch, Jr., attorney.—40,805. Legro et al. v. Mc... tyre et al. Appeal from Justice Walsh.—40,806. ... and Bros. & Co. v. Thomas Wills. Confession of judgment. Mattocks & Mason for plaintiff, and G... Christian for defendant. Action on a promissory note, $186.—40,807. S. P. Rounds v. Chicago N... Printing Co. Assumpsit. $5,000. Garnishee process v. M. S. Barnes, H. B. Whipple, Archibald ... ston, A. Hyatt Smith, Thos. Lonergan, Michael Evans, David Walsh, S. McKichan, Charles Kern, A. H. Banyon, David W. Manchester, Michael Greenebaum, and Th... Shirley, Carter, Becker & Dale, attorneys.—40,808. Franklin & Wayne MacNeagh v. John F. McClure. ... J. N. Thomas. Assumpsit. $300. Charles E. Town, attorney.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—JUDGE ROGERS.

1,760. Johnston et al. v. Coughlin. Demurrer to petition heard and sustained, and leave to amend.—G. 3,366. Motion to quash writ for insufficiency of affidavit and writ, and motion heard and writ quashed, and prisoner ordered discharged.—... O'Donnell v. Murphy. Dismissed at defendant's cost, by stipulation filed.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The following notes will explain the features of some of the newsuits entered yesterday: (4,475, Circuit Court.) Suit for damages ($5,000) for injuries received by being thrown from a buggy, through the alleged carelessness of a driver in the employ of defendant. (4,476. Circuit Court.) This is one of the usual run of mechanic's liens. Defendant owed $155.19, balance for work done on his property, and gave check on Eastman & Co., for that sum, which was never been honored, which defendant refuses to take back, or to make good, and which plaintiffs can make no use of. (4,478, Circuit Court.) To make a road from Vincennes road to Cottage Grove avenue, the city has assessed plaintiff $831.23, on his property, part of which has been recorded in the name of one Bowen. He prays that the Collector be restrained from selling his property, as he now threatens to do, and that he be directed to accept plaintiff's just proportion of said assessment, assessing Bowen for the remainder, said Bowen having purchased a portion of said land. Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts are the attorneys. (40,801, Superior Court.) Bill for partition of lands, s e ¼ of Section 29 in Township 37, N Range 14, E of the 3d p. m.; also, the undivided five-eights, being about 133½ acres, in the s e ¼ of the aforesaid section.

The rule granted in the United States District Court, in the matter of the Equitable Insurance Company, allowing various prominent citizens to be examined as to their connection with the concern, has been postponed for 30 days. In the State Insurance matter, a rule was granted on the assignee to show cause why the prayer of petitioners, whose petitions are now before the Court, should not be granted.

Judge Tree, Circuit Court, will sit to-day, and thereafter, to hear motions and demurrers, and take defaults. The following cases have been set by Judge Tree to-day: No. 53, McClelland v. Seelye; 14th, No. 308; 15th, No. 240; 16th, No. 275, 276, and 277; 17th, 239 and 240; 18th, 249, 220, and 221. Any cases not reached this term will stand first on next term's calendar.

Among the noticeable new suits in the Superior Court, yesterday, was one of assumpsit brought against the Chicago *News* Printing Company for $5,000, with a number of well-known citizens appearing for garnishee process.

A large amount of business was transacted by Judge Blodgett yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

Default, decree *pro confesso*, and reference to Bishop, Master, as follow: 688. Goison v. Alemannia Insurance Company.—689. Stene, Kramer & Frochlach v. same.—691. Boyd v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company.—692. Campbell et al. v. Smith et al.—693. Blaser et al. v. Alemannia Insurance Company.—694. Reading v. Werner.—695. Marro v. Steller.—696. United States of America v. Charles Blasey.—698. Kimball, assignee of Mutual Security Insurance Company, bankrupt, v. Kreigh et al. (v. S. J. and Mary Faguh).

Same Order and Injunction.—709. Wunderle v. Continental Insurance Company of New York.—710. Kibbe v. Aldrich.—716. Administratrix of S. Knutson, deceased, v. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company.—717. Perkins & Stern v. Batterman.—718. Howell, Sr. v. Administrator of Julius Avery, deceased.—719. In the petition of Dennis Sordon, Sr., for writ of habeas corpus for the body of Dennis Sordon, Jr.—712. Kibbe v. McCormick.—713. Kibbe v. Horton.—714. Chicago Fruit House Company v. Haas et al.

Injunction as prayed for.—711. Kibbe v. Cox.

Settled and dismissed.—675. United States of America v. Farrell et al.—745. Assignee of Mutual Insurance Company v. Hawley et al.

Other orders.—715. Assignee of Daniel P. Hendricks, in bankruptcy. Dismissed by complainant's attorney.—453. Tillotson v. Monson. Cause restored and set for hearing.—193. Mandeville v. Shepard et al. Decree. (See files.)

LAW.

Twenty days to plead, on motion of defendant,—657 to 660 inclusive.—Ten days to plead,—613 and 710; and extended to Nov. 1 in 606.

Other orders.—648. Gardner v. Emery. Judgment restored.—671. Kent v. Potter et al.—696. U. S. A. v. Blasey. Time to plead extended till Nov. 1, 1872.—511. Conadit v. Booth. Default of defendant, and judgment.—613. Alemannia Fire Insurance Company v. Walsh. Default of judgment on record; debt, $351.75; damages, $249.33.

NEW SUITS.

—Lydia A. Jarvis v. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Transcript from DeKalb County Circuit Court.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

786. Stedman, Assignee of Albany City Insurance Company, a bankrupt, v. Bush. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.—787. Same v. Gardner, Same order.

BANKRUPTCY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

1,880. Equitable Insurance Company. Sale for certain parties to appear before Register postponed for 30 days.—2,110. Wm. H. Hackett. Petition referred to Register.—2,117. George S. Stearns. Rule to show cause extended till Monday next.—2,065. Henry J. McKinney. Cause dismissed, unless cause to the contrary is shown in five days.—1,976. In the matter of the State Insurance Company. Rule on assignee to show cause by Monday next why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.—2,1[illegible]. James N. Barrett. Time to Charles C. Day extended 10 days.—2,082. Jacob Ess. Order for sale of stock of goods.—2,110. Wm. H. Hackett. Petition of Henry Olsen filed, and leave to take proof before Register.—2,123. F. S. Kellogg. Rule to show cause and provisional warrant.—2,122. B. Padget. Same.—1,119. F. J. Diamond. Order under Section 26 to examine Munn & Scott.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

2,122. Franklin S. Kellogg on the petition of John E. Sutherland. Herbert & Quirk, attorneys.—2,123. Benjamin Padgett, of Ottawa, on the petition of Field, Benedict & Co. Hatch & Lynn, attorneys.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

Defaults as follows: 2,527. Field v. Hope.—2,264. Cushing v. Young.

Defaults and judgments as follows: 256. Wild v. Fisher, $171.07.—1,887. Jackson v. Henry, v. David Henry only, $633, and *scire facias*. v. Hugh Henry.—1,621. Hilliard v. Bartlett, v. Bartlett only, $315.81.—1,663. King v. Spaids, $1,566.57.

Judgment as follows: 2,259. Ryan v. Rodgers, $[illegible] v. Rogers.—1,711. Clayburgh v. Werschutz, $[illegible].—2,534. Clayburgh v. Hope Insurance Company, $3,220.10.—2,515. Blanchard v. Wheelock, $250.

Other orders: 1,665. Dunne v. Rio. Verdict for plaintiff, damages, $305.25, and motion by defendant for new trial.—2,462. Dischon v. Schmidt. Personal service and default.—G. N. 40,800. Alonzo Bradner v. Frederick W. Krause. Leave to plaintiff to file petition, and ordered summons.—[illegible] Wathoft v. Volkmann. On affidavit of loss, ordered alias execution.—2,109a. Giles v. Kubitschky. Time to file bond and bill extended 10 days.—2,[illegible]. Lill's Chicago Brewery Company v. Edward Kice. Leave to plaintiff to file new Narr in lieu, &c., and ordered alias summons.—1,938. Shepherd v. Gilhour. Demurrer to plea overruled, and leave to reply.—1,678. Bouton v. Wilder. Jury called.—2,042. First National Bank of Chicago v. Town of Sturgis. By stipulation transferred to United States Court.

(Call 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19 to 26 inclusive, 28 and 29.)

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree, as follow: 512. Shelter v. Greenebaum.—47. Sherwin v. Rauch (sale, and confirmation).—519. Wilson v. Kran (of sale).—694. Crandall v. Crandall.—786. McLeland v. McLeland (divorce).—789. Scott v. Scott (divorce).—737. Kohn v. Kohn (divorce).—348. Maring v. Maring (divorce).—750. Barnard v. Barnard (divorce).

Defaults and reference to Scott, Master—83. Wood v. Wood (proof of publication).—257. Shotts v. Hughes et al. (v. J. A. Hughes and George Lindeman).—861. Smith v. Smith (personal service).—845. Hunt v. Hunt (proof of publication).—796. Wilson v. Wilson (proof of publication).—862. McCann v. McCann (personal service).—914. Ebbeson v. Ebbeson. (Same.)—[illegible]. Barnard v. Barnard, (proof of publication.)

Other orders: 894. Turner v. Stewart. Personal service v. Stewart Clark, infant, and Wm. J. English appointed Guardian *ad litem*.—903. Sprague v. Sprague. Default and reference, on motion of complainant, set aside, and leave to withdraw certificate of publication.—916. Jeschka v. Posthoff et al. Personal service and default v. all adult defendants; Samuel Appleton appointed guardian *ad litem* for W. and E. Eibert, minors.—570. Kelly vs. Doyle. Case set for hearing, 18th inst., on notice to defendants.—[illegible]. Henry vs. Henry. Personal service v. W. and J. Henry, and proof of publication on all others. Default v. all adult defendants, Noah E. Gary appointed guardian *ad litem* for Wm. Henry, infant. Answer filed, and reference to Scott.—913. Bohlman v. Bohlman. Personal service. Bill amended. Default, and reference to Scott.—846. Boettcher v. C. & P. R. R. Co. Injunction dissolved, except as to all land north of the Bloomingdale Road, and denied as to that.—40,750. Shell v. Same. Leave to amend bill.—40,748. Kressman v. Same. Same.—40,[illegible]. Moore v. Same. Same.

NEW SUITS.

40,798. Papineau v. Thomas. Appeal from Justice Doggett.—40,800. Bradner v. Krouse. Petition to restore record. John A. Owen, attorney.—40,801. Schneider v. Hough. Bill. Wm. H. Holden, attorney.—40,802. Ellison v. Courtney. Case. $2,500, and Narr. 40,803. Henry A. Gardner, Jr.—40,803. Wm. B. Ogden and Lucinda Kean v. John Ford. Debt, $500. McCagg, Fuller & Fuller, attorneys.—40,804. Potter, King & Co. v. Eli Potter, Assumpsit, $1,000. Frederick W. Fenton, Jr., attorney.—40,805. Legro et al. v. McIntyre et al. Appeal from Justice Walsh.—40,806. Dunlap Bros. & Co. v. Thomas Wills. Confession and judgment. Mattocks & Mason for plaintiff, and G. C. Christian for defendant. Action on a promissory note for $[illegible].—40,807. S. P. Rounds v. Chicago News Printing Co. Assumpsit, $5,000. Garnishee process v. M. S. Barnes, H. B. Whipple, Archibald Campbell, A. Hyatt Smith, Thos. Lonergan, Michael Evans, David Walsh, S. McKichan, Charles Kern, A. H. Banyon, David W. Manchester, Michael Greenebaum, and Thos. Spring. Carter, Becker & Dale, attorneys.—40,808. Franklin & Wayne MacNeagh v. John P. McClure & J. N. Thomas. Assumpsit, $300, Charles E. Towne, attorney.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—JUDGE ROGERS.

1,729. Johnston et al. v. Coughlin. Demurrer to petition heard and sustained, and leave to amend.

G. 3,965. Motion to quash writ for insufficiency of affidavit and writ, and motion heard and writ quashed, and prisoner ordered discharged.

[illegible]. O'Donnell v. Murphy. Dismissed at defendant's cost, by stipulation filed.

337. Brennan v. Sontag. Jury retire with leave to seal verdict.

—. A. E. Axtell v. Byron Mastery. Petition to restrain judgment. Leave granted to file petition and ordered summons.

—. Lucinda M. Gloyd v. John Hughes. Judgment by confession in open Court for $3,427.50.

(Call from 123½ to 140, inclusive.)

JUDGE BOOTH.

—. C. M. & St. P. Railroad Company v. Eberhardt et al. Trial not concluded.

JUDGE TREE.

710. Storey v. Sherman et al. Rule on defendant, Colby, to plead, and amend Narr within five days from service.

—. Caihe, Bergman v. Anna Mayers et al. Transcript to be filed by defendants within three days from date, or appeal to stand dismissed.

CHANCERY—JUDGE WILLIAMS.

383. Martha v. Jennie Sheldon et al. Report of sale filed and confirmed. Administrators to report to County Court, and decree.

—. Wm. L. Harper et al. v. David G. Ely et al. Record from Supreme Court, and case re-instated. Order of revival as to Benjamin F. Haddocks, administrator of John DeKoven.

—. Charles Cleaver v. City of Chicago and Wm. J. Onahan, Collector. Copy filed in lieu of old bill. Injunction to be continued; bond, $1,000.

191. Hallihan v. Fuller et al. Rule to restore answer extended to Tuesday next.

JUDGE FARWELL.

280. Peterson v. Lehmann. Leave to file answer, instead of disclaimer filed May 21.

574. Wentworth et al. v. Town of Lyons et al. Order striking from files demurrer to bill as to defendant's town of Lyons, and Charles Nitz, Collector.

538. Margaret v. John Wilson. Cause heard, and suit dismissed, at defendant's costs.

NEW SUITS.

4,474. Mary M. Conklin and other infants by Mary M. Conklin, next friend, v. Peter Almendinger. Case, $10,000. M. O. Kelly, attorney.—4,475. Sybilla v. Bernard Wachter. Divorce. Desertion. Married in June, 1869.—4,476. J. E. Scanlon, by next friend, John D. Scanlon v. Timothy E. Morris. Case, $5,000. J. E. King, attorney.—4,477. Andrew N. and Nathan P. Jackson v. Eugene F. Henshaw and Eliza M. Moore. Mechanic's lien on the east end of lots 20, 21, Ellis' Addition, lying east of an alley 100 feet east of Vincennes avenue, and parallel thereto. O. S. Brouse attorney.—4,478. Chas. Claver v. City of Chicago et al. Injunction to restrain a tax sale of lot 20, Ellis' East Addition.—4,479. Van Ingen & Leahy v. Reinhardt & Foreman. Assumpsit, $3,000. Carter, Becker & Dale, attorneys.—4,480. Laparle & Fanel v. Martin. Attachment for debt of $270.06. Kinney & Peck, attorneys.—4,481. Appeal.—4,482. A. E. Axtell v. B. Martin. Petition to restore records.—4,483. Ferris v. Foot. Assumpsit $800.—4,484. M. & F. Loeb v. W. Blanks. Assumpsit $2,000. Rich & Noble, attorneys.—4,485. Geo. E. Willing & Coy v. W. J. O'Neil & Co. Attachment. Hardy & Herrick, attorneys.—4,486. P. Merrill v. Same. Same attorneys.—4,487. W. H. Thomas v. J. Senston. Petition for mechanic's lien on premises in the town of Cornell. Balance of amount, $1,220.84. W. E. Cooper, attorney.—4,488. J. C. Meagher v. Ann Lomax et al. Bill to establish the will of George Lomax. Wm. E. Cowper, attorney.—4,489. Drum v. Leary. Appeal.—4,490. Jas. Worwick v. Jas. Montgomery et al. Mechanic's lien on 758 Michigan avenue. Norton & Chase, attorneys.—4,491. Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. v. Adams, Blackmer & Lyons Publishing Company. Assumpsit, $500. Wm. Talcott, attorney.—4,492. Deschaur v. Gibbs et al. Foreclosure of mortgage of lot 3, block 18, Johnston, Storr and Roberts addition, to secure a note of $2,000. Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys.—4,493. Hickey v. Jacob Thompson. Ejectment $500. McKimon & Marsh, attorneys.—4,494. D. B. Shipman v. Michael Lang. Affidavit in Replevin. Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne, attorneys.—4,495. A. J. Bishop et al. v. John Leon et al. Petition for mechanic's lien on 331 South Park avenue. Debt, $371. Forester & Beem, attorneys.—4,496. John Happ et al. v. Village of Winnetka. Petition to disconnect from the village the S ½ of Sec. 18, Sec. 19, the S. W. ¼ and the W. 20 acres of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 20, Township 42, N. of Range 13, E. of the 3d P. M. J. P. Atwood, attorney.—4,497. Stern et al. v. Shanahan et al. Assumpsit, $300. A. Moses, attorney.—4,498. Heeney & Campbell v. Wood Preserving Company of Illinois. Assumpsit, $500. Geo. Gardner, attorney.—4,499. Hermann Beer v. Caroline Beer. Divorce—adultery.—4,500. Roetter v. Golson. Assumpsit, $1,000 and Narr. T. Shirley, attorney.—4,501. Same v. Thos. Smith. $300 and Narr. Same attorney.—4,502. French v. Wrisley et al. Assumpsit, $6,000. Hutchinson & Luff, attorneys.

THE COUNTY COURT.

ESTATES—JUDGE WALLACE.

Jeanett G. Fisher. Inventory, etc., approved.—Frederick Green et al. Guardianship account approved.—Canutt Lawson. Administrator's account approved.—Frank S. Lawson et al., minors. Guardian's report to stand in lieu of accounts rendered heretofore.—Nels and Jergan Neilson et al., minors. Same, and guardian's account for this year approved.—Frederick Fahlbush. Citation to Sophia Fahlbush, executrix, to show cause why she should not restore files, returnable Oct. 21.—George A. Bigelow. Claims allowed, of F. A. Mitchell for $150, and Henry Warner for $50.—Charles A. Beaton. Citation to Emily E. Burgess, to show cause why he should not restore files.—Susan R. Thomas. Approval of amended mortgage.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE JAMIESON.

The Grand Jury returned two indictments, viz: one against Thomas Cullen for the murder of James P. MacWilliams, and the other against John Peters, for larceny.

IRISH LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Irish Literary Society has not been heard from for some time. It is not dead, but only sleepeth. One of these evenings it will be heard from again, and an address may be expected from its worthy President, John J. Fitzgibbon, Esq., and lectures by its most distinguished members, including John Finerty, Esq., Hon. A. L. Morrison, W. C. McClure, Esq., the "Senator," and other gentlemen of a literary turn of mind. Difficulty has been found in procuring a suitable hall in a central location, the fire, of which the people of Chicago have heard occasionally, having utterly destroyed the paraphernalia of the society, including pictures presented by admiring patrons, book cases, and the foundation of a library. The necessity of a library is obviated by the establishment of a Free Library, and the efforts of the society will be directed with energy in other useful directions. The winter is coming, and with it skating, balls, and parties, the Irish Literary Society, and other amusements.

Questions of Nationality.

An amusing incident, which occurred at the opening of the Statistical College of St. Petersburg, is related by the *Narodni Listy*. The Grand Duke Constantine, who was Honorary President of the Congress, having requested that the delegates from the various countries of Europe might be presented to him, it was decided that they should be arranged in alphabetical order for this purpose. The delegates from Austro-Hungary were placed under the letter A, but to this the Hungarians objected, and ultimately it was agreed that those who came from the western half of the empire should be classed as Austrians, and those from the eastern half as Hungarians. This arrangement was explained to the Grand Duke, who was told that he would find the Austrian Germans under the letter A (Austria), and the Hungarians under the letter U (Ungaria). The Grand Duke then asked one of the "Austrian Germans" where he came from. "I am a Slav from Prague" was the answer. His neighbor, on being asked the same question, replied, "I am a Pole. The Grand Duke, much amused, then proceeded to the letter U, and asked the "Hungarian" what was their nationality. One was a Croat from Agram, who could not speak a word of Hungarian; the other a Czech, who had settled in Croatia, and knew as little of the Magyar language as his fellow delegate. The oddest answer of all, however, was given by an Austrian Colonel, who had been sent to the Congress from the War Office at Vienna. On being asked by the Grand Duke which half of Austria he belonged to, replied: "To neither, sir; I belong to the whole." This was too much for the Grand Duke, who exclaimed: "Why, this is as good as a riddle. A German half in which I see no Germans, a Magyar half without Magyars, and a whole half belongs to neither of the halves."

Terrible Indian Massacre.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, Oct. 3.

From a correspondent at Ellis we get the following particulars of a recent Indian massacre near there:

About four weeks ago, a Mr. Jordan, his wife, and two men, left Ellis on a buffalo hunt, to strike a point about seventy-five miles southwest of Wallace, on the middle fork of Walnut Creek. The bodies of Jordon and the two men were found a few days ago by a hunter named Kent, in the location named above. One of them had four scalps taken from his head; the others, one each. Jordan's wife, twenty-three years of age, was carried off. The wagons were left by the Indians, but the horses were driven off.

A party from Fort Wallace returned on the 4th inst. with the above report. They found Jordan's body covered with a blanket, with his wife's sunbonnet folded next to the body. Many Indian trinkets were scattered on the trail southwest.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's unrivalled Cologne (all sizes) Cocoaine, etc., for sale at Strelll's Prescription Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st., corner Clinton-st.

Royal Havana Lottery. Great Reduction in Prices. Tickets sold at J. B. Martins & Co., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st. Box 4685 Post Office, New York.

Have You Seen Her?—A lady who for the last five years has been a leader of fashion in New York, and who may be seen twice a week in her elegant caleche driving a pair of superb ponies in Central Park, has recently stated, in the select circle to which she belongs, that the only article in existence which imparts beauty and lustre to the skin without ultimately impairing the texture of the skin and causing it to collapse and wrinkle, is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. The name of the distinguished member of the beau monde who made this declaration cannot with propriety be given, but it may be mentioned en passant that she has spent several years of her life in Europe, and is familiar with all the arts and preparations employed by the court beauties of the Old World to enhance their charms.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Dealers, 138 West Madison-st.: 3 brick houses on Randolph-st., near Sheldon, at a bargain, in one lot or separate.
100x150 feet, Curtis and Lake-sts., a great bargain.
$3,500 will buy 793 Tyler-st.
$6,000 will buy 217 Lake-st.
$3,000 will buy 25-foot lots on Twelfth-st.
$4,000 will buy a new house on South Paulina-st., near Harrison.
$4,800 will buy 411 Park-av.; $1,000 cash, balance terms to suit.
24x108 feet on Adams-st., near Laflin, at a bargain.
75 feet on Throop-st., near Monroe, to sell on long time.
New brick house, 2-story and basement, on Lincoln-st., near Jackson. Cheap and easy terms.
2 houses and lots on South Peoria-st., 100 feet south of Peoria, west front, on easy terms, or will exchange for acre property. Call and look over our list before buying.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.
MICHIGAN-AV.—2 marble-front houses, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Marble-front house corner of Twenty-first-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Marble-front house near Twenty-fifth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and Lot, 40 feet east front, near Twenty-sixth-st, $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, 40 feet east front, near Twenty-eighth-st, $18,000.
INDIANA-AV.—3 houses in vicinity of Twenty-first-st.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 30-foot lot near Twenty-sixth-st, $8,000.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND large barn, one year old, very cheap; No. 157 Mather-st., between Halsted and Desplaines-sts.; price $4,000, terms easy. HALE & CO., Room 2, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 8 rooms, and lot 30x125 feet; water and gas, etc.; No. 750 West Washington-st.; price $7,000. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY G. B. GRIFFIN, 136 CLARK-ST.: Five new houses, containing 8 and 10 rooms each, on Leavitt and Oakley-sts., at a low price and easy terms of payment.
Cottage of 8 rooms, on Fulton, near Union Park-place, for sale at a decided bargain.
Two fine lots on Fremont-st., south of Centre, only $1,000 each; very low.
Six beautiful lots, fronting on Humboldt Boulevard, at $30 per front foot; worth $50.
I have some of the cheapest lots on Fullerton, Kimball, Humboldt, and Dickens-avs., near the new artesian well, that can be found in the city, and on easy terms of payment.
136 Clark-st., entrance on Madison.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK AND BOULEVARDS—To those seeking investments in such property, I can offer the very best inducements. There is no property in which money can be invested with greater safety, or certainty. Its advance far beyond present prices is inevitable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV. AND OAKWOOD BOULEVARD.—These beautiful lots can be sold on extremely easy terms and in size to suit purchasers. For residence purposes or for investment, they possess every advantage. Capitalists and those seeking convenient homes are requested to look at this property. The prices are low and the terms such as can rarely be obtained. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, Chamber of Commerce, first floor, No. 18.

FOR SALE—GRAND BARGAIN, HOUSES AND lots, Nos. 96 and 98 South Jefferson-st., near Madison; price, $12,000; rent, for $1,800 per annum. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 160 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—99 YEARS' LEASE OF A LOT 20X180, on Randolph-st., between Franklin and Market-sts., at a bargain, by JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, Real Estate Office, 151 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 6 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FINE MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON Ashland-av.; easy terms.
Two-story and basement marble front on Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.
Two-story and basement brick on Washington-st., near Wood-st.; lot 32 feet front.
HENRY WALLER, Jr., 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND LARGE LOT, NEAR the Lake Shore Drive and horse cars, very cheap; lots on West Side and Hyde Park, on all time; and a business lot on Canal-st., to lease. Inquire of the owner, at 304 State-st., from 10 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, ON THE SOUTH Side, and also on the West Side. Apply immediately to GEO. W. GERRITT, Sherman House.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—OR TO lease for a long term of years, 32x150 on Michigan-av., between Congress and Van Buren-sts. WING & FARLEN, 40 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $400, INSIDE OF OLD city limits, convenient to street cars. We have 20 of them left. They will soon be gone. The ground is very high. You can have a cellar. Only $100 down. Title perfect. We furnish each customer an abstract of title. We have always have time to show them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL FOR THE BEST PRICE I can get, and want offers for 2-story dwelling and lot 156 Rucker-st., near Chicago-av. JOHN G. NICHOLSON, 83 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HUBBS, WALLACE, LOWE, and Dashiell-sts., in vicinity of Thirty-fifth-st. JAMES H. HILL, 460 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—80 LOTS CORNER ASHLAND-AV. and Douglas-place. This subdivision is now put in the market for the first time, and is a rare chance to secure a home at reasonable price and terms, and at the same time make a profitable investment; special inducements to parties who will build immediately. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOT IN THE MARket, 24x100, on Harrison-st., near Aberdeen (half price). J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—50X120 ON INDIANA-AV., EAST front, near Thirty-fifth-st.; also 50x17 on Lake-st., between Wood and Lincoln, cheap. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50X120 S. W. CORNER Douglas-place and Stanton-av., only $150 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ON Fourth-av. $8,000. Frame house, 12 rooms, on Monroe-st., near Desplaines. $8,500. Cottage, 6 rooms and lot, Arnold-st., only $1,800. Cottage and lot, Oak Park, $3,500. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $3,000 EACH—ONE-HALF CASH take your choice or both. The two story frame houses with lots, Nos. 427 and 429 Warren-av. I also have a cottage and lot near Union Park at $4,000; half cash. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 160 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET SOUTH FRONT, ON Adams-st., between Paulina and Wood. Price $160 per foot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE MARBLE FRONT, ALL MODern improvements, on Michigan-av, offered on easy terms; north of Twenty-second-st.
Several houses on avenues offered cheap; $5,000 to $25,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID MARBLE HOUSES, Prairie, and Michigan-aves; low price; easy terms; $2,000, down; ten years. MEARS, 145 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOT—MARBLE-front house on Colfax-av., near Thirty-second. LEVI WING & CO., 326 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 25 ACRES IN THREE AND four acre blocks, and some lots in Belmont, being the balance that is unsold in Aubert's Subdivision, lying ¼ mile south of Irving Park; frontage north on Milwaukee and south on Belmont-ave. This property is high and dry. It has the advantage of a good free school and an excellent high school, churches, Post Office, and good society, and depot at Irving Park; also a depot on St. Paul & Chicago Railroad, which will be at the crossing of Belmont-av., and about 400 feet from this property. Abundant supply of pure Artesian water can be had from adjoining property. This property must be sold this week, and I shall accept (by order of the owner, who is a non-resident), the best offer that is made. Title perfect. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Agents, 131 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE RESIdence property, improved and unimproved. Decided bargains are offered for a few days. H. WHIPPLE, 79 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES IN THE N. W. ¼ OF THE southwest ¼ of Section 17, 39, 13, south of Austin. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 6, 37, 15, CLOSE to mouth of Calumet River; the improvements now in progress near this property makes it a splendid investment at price offered. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—33 LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, one block from Dummy Station, $300. One fourth cash. By W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 124 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,280 ACRES BEST HIGH TIMBER land, near Stephen's Point, Wisconsin, and near the Wisconsin River. For particulars apply to CH. F. DOWELL, Notary Public, No. 87 Ludlow-st., New York City.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED city property. House and lot in the city of Ann Arbor, Mich. Convenient to the State University; on one of the principal streets; house contains eleven rooms, with closets, etc.; good well of water and cistern; also large woodhouse; fine large shade trees, etc; lot 70 feet front by 132 deep. Price $7,000. Address K 63, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 6, 127 LaSalle-st.: Good inside building lots, as part payment for a good two-story and basement Mansard roof house, new; balance easy terms. Also, city or suburban property for fruit farm at St. Joe, Mich.; will assume incumbrance.

WANTED—LOTS ON WEST JACKSON-ST., BEtween Ashland and Western-avs.
Cheap lots on West Side, north of Tyler-st. and south of Jackson.
First-class farm in exchange for houses on West Side.
Illinois farms and suburban property for Michigan fruit farms.
Acre property in all directions from city within 12 miles.
HAMLIN, CASS & CO., Room 8, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—CITY REAL ESTATE—$10,000 WORTH, one-half cash, balance a good improved Michigan farm; would buy within 5 miles of the city limits. Address H 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY, to exchange for finely improved Illinois farms and land. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—WE WANT IMMEDIATELY A PLEASantly located house and lot; will pay cash if necessary. LEVI WING & CO., 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GAS FIXTURES FOR TWELVE rooms, but one year in use, cost $150, will be sold for $100; 24 Oak-av.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAgo Tribune since the fire. Address L 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT COUNTER, 5 FEET long, suitable for cigar counter; also, 6 black walnut cane-seat dining-chairs. 371 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW LITHOGRAPHING press with stone rollers, etc, by addressing or calling at No. 124 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—400 TONS GLENGARNOCK PIG IRON to arrive. Apply to CHAS. COUNSELMAN & CO., Oriental building.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY D. COLE & SON, 138 West Madison-st.:
10 room house 535 West Madison-st.
10 room house 386 Fulton-st.
10 room house 325 Park-av.
6 room house 74 South Peoria-st.
10 room house 171 Mather-st.
2, 4, and 6 rooms, en suite, for keeping house, in our block.
3 splendid rooms, heated by steam, in new block on Madison, near Halsted.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, east front, on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.; 12 rooms, pantries, closets, baths, laundry tubs, hot and cold water, &c.; all in fine order and partly furnished, and would rent to suitable family of about four grown persons that would board owner, man and wife, as part payment of rent, which will be reasonable to the right party. Call on KESLER BROS., Room 6, Nevada Block, Franklin and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSES ON CASS-ST., corner of Illinois. Will be finished Nov. 1. Have all the modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, NEAR UNION PARK, $45; house, 5 rooms, 45 minutes' ride, $12; cheap boarding-house, 7 rooms, $20. EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st, Room 11.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, ARNOLD-ST, $20; cottage on Laggley-st, 6 rooms, $25; nice parlor office on West Madison-st. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS ON the North Side, one block from the horse cars, $22. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS ON the North Side, one block from the horse cars, $22. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE ON WASHINGton-st., near Western-av.; in good order; $40. Also large building for manufacturing purposes. D. LEONARD, 123 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—382 TYLER-ST.—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, gas, water, good neighborhood; two gentlemen and wives will board if desired.

TO RENT—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 6, 127 LaSalle-st.
One 2-story 7-roomed house on Warren-av; $40 per month.
A fine new 10-roomed 2-story and basement brick house, with brick barn, $75; on North Side; very fine.
Desk-room in a nicely-carpeted front office, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 199 CAMPbell-ave, near VanBuren-st; 4 rooms, pantry and closets; $25 per month; possession immediately. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis block.

TO RENT—SPLENDID MARBLE HOUSE, 15 rooms, Wabash-ave, near Twelfth, suitable for genteel boarding house. MEARS, 600 Wabash.

TO RENT—HOUSE, FURNISHED, HAS FURNACE, water, and gas; near station at Hyde Park. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN MARBLE FRONT HOUSE between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., Wabash-av. Parlors, alcoves, and singly, to suit applicants. Furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Mrs. KELLY, 1015 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, for gentleman, 1080 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 264 WEST WASHington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE day or month; good hotel table attached; also one large unfurnished room. Inquire at 1,9 Twenty-first-st., of S. C. PARKS.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 46 South Green-st.

TO RENT—THE FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, furnished or unfurnished, to two people, at 437 South Dearborn. Inquire up stairs.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOM, WITH CLOSET, IN new brick house, 282 South Fifth-av.

TO RENT—6 LARGE ROOMS, USED AT PRESENT for boarding house, and is well furnished and suited for that business; furniture for sale. Rent, $35 per month; furniture, $350, or will trade for a cheap lot or good team. Apply to J. T. GOLDEN, No. 191 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE SUITE OF ROOMS (TWO) IN building northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. $25 per month. J. H. KEELER 255 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM FOR man and wife, or two gentlemen; also a large room on ground floor, suitable for light business. 24 Bishop Court.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen at 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—HALL BEDROOM, AT 460 MICHIGAN-av.

TO RENT—1 FURNISHED ROOM, FOR GENTLEman, at No. 29 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 28, 30 AND 32 South Canal-st., 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 28 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THREE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDings, very suitable for wholesale business; Nos. 227, 229 and 231 Randolph-st., between Franklin and Market-sts., at a reasonable rate, by JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, Real Estate office, 151 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES—BY D. COLE & SON, Real Estate and House Renting Agents, 138 West Madison-st.
6 fine stores, all heated by steam, on Madison-st., near Halsted.
12 small stores, suitable for dressmaking, dental rooms, or real estate offices, corner Green and Madison-sts; heated by steam.
50 rooms, for sleeping-rooms and offices; heated by steam free of cost to tenant.
4-story building, 30x80, with steam elevator, 31 and 33 South Canal; cheap-to a No. 1 tenant.
Also, several good basements on Madison-st., suitable for first-class restaurants or barber-shops.

TO RENT—A BLACKSMITH OR PLUMBING SHOP, first-class location. Apply at 141 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON STATE STREET, near Twenty-ninth. PECKHAM & BROWN, 475 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED BASEment. Apply to T. C. JOHNSTONE, northeast corner Green and Madison, between 10 and 12 a. m.

TO RENT—$40 AND $30 PER MONTH—STORES and 4 rooms over each; South West Side. By W. W. WATSON, Jr., 16, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—GROCERY STORE WITH FIXTURES, 884 West Lake. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THREE GOOD STORES (ONE WITH vault) and dry basements, in brick building northeast corner of Clinton and Washington-sts. Inquire at 14 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF SECOND LOFT, NO. 57 State-st. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE CONtaining 7 or 8 rooms, desirably located; rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address B 97, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, man and wife, not to exceed $15 per month, and to be in a clean house, and central. Address 522 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, IMMEDIATELY—HALF-store on South Water or West Lake-st., for commission business. Address, stating terms, G 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG MEN—a furnished room, with fire; located between Fourteenth and Nineteenth-sts., and east of Clark. Address, stating terms, W. D. M., 771 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL OR MEDIUM sized house for gentleman and wife. Willing to pay from $50 to $75 per month. Call or address 81 and 83 Market-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—$250; NICE HORSE, 15½ hands high; top buggy and harness, perfectly sound. 674 Wabash-av., in basement.

FOR SALE—DUMPS, CARTS, AND HARNESSES for railroad excavating, brickyards, etc. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 196 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WORK TEAM, young and sound, weighs 2,600, with harness and wagon; price $300. Apply at once at lake shore, foot of Erie-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID JUMP SEAT GERMANtown buggy for two or four persons, best make and at low price. 486 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD GENTLE BUSINESS HORSE, and nearly new harness and open buggy, very cheap. Inquire BAUER & LOEBNITZ, architects' office, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts, from 10 to 12 to-day.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FAMILY CARRIAGE, pair of nice sorrel mares, and harness, complete. Will be sold cheap as owner has no further use for them. Address K 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SORREL HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, good stepper, stylish, sound, and gentle; lady can drive him; very valuable horse. Inquire at 65 South Water-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BAY HORSES; FAST, kind and stylish; not afraid of cars, tunnels, or bridges; also, a double and single set of gold-plated harness, new. Can be seen at CROSSMAN'S Stable, West Randolph-st., near Union Park.

FOR SALE—$150 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS family horse, young, sound, and handsome, 15½ hands high, weighs 1,100; in every way first-class. S. BENNETT, 441 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WORK, RIDING, AND driving-horses; must be sold at once. Also a buggy and harness, cheap. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY AND phaeton; also an open buggy, custom-made, and single harness. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT OF DRAUGHT CARriage, and road horses, at BROWN & PERKINS' sale stable, opposite entrance to Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—AN EXPRESS WAGON FOR ONE OR two horses; platform or cracked reach preferred. LU. H. DRURY & CO, 27 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO DUMP-CARTS. APPLY TO EXcelsior Press Brick Manufacturing Company, 77 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines, and saws. Western Branch office, 57 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—A NEW 20-HORSE POWER ENGINE, cheap for cash, at JAMES GOWANLOCK'S machine shop, 19 and 21 Meagher-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,687.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT; all law business done. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, State and United States, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES OBTAINED SPEEDILY, ON EQUITAble terms. 347 South Clark-st., Room 8.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale can find a cash customer by addressing "FURNITURE," care Carrier No. 81.

MUSICAL.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INdiana-st., prices, $60 to $700.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH the leather and finding business to act as travelling salesman for a house in a city in Missouri. Apply to PAGE BRO. & CO., No. 35 South Canal-st., between 11 and 12 a. m., and 3 and 4 p. m. to-day.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED western traveler by a first-class grain commission house. Must be able to control considerable trade. C 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK THAT UNDERSTANDS THE grocery business. German preferred. E. HANCOCK, 219 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN TO travel south and west to sell our new machine; capital required, $100. 307 West Madison-st, Room 1.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN WITH HORSE and wagon for the wholesale and retail grocery trade. Inquire at the office of the Elastic Broom Co., 23 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK WHO CAN SPEAK German. Address U 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH RETAIL DRUG clerk. A single man. Address V 46, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

WANTED—TINNER—TO GO INTO THE COUNtry; German preferred. Apply to BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 175 and 177 Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD TAILORS, JOURneymen. Employment immediately for one year at good wages. ANTON KIEREN, Boscobel, Grant Co., Wis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN ORDER-COOK, at Burke's European Hotel, East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL MACHINE painter. Apply at 306 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS scroll sawing; also a good frame jointer. SCHRAM & HESS, 208 and 210 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A WOOD TURNER AND 4 CABINET makers. North side Washington-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines. J. E. ALDRICH.

WANTED—2 OR THREE GOOD JOUR PAINTERS at Austin, Ill. Inquire at R. R. station. W. O. DANN.

WANTED—20 LATHERS, CORNER CHICAGO-AV. and Reuben-st., and 20 lathers at 100 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TINNERS, JOB workmen. Good job for the winter. Inquire at 179 and 181 East Madison-st.

WANTED—CABINETMAKERS—CORNER GREEN and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—TEN GOOD CARPENTERS, TO GO TO Morgan Station, Washington Heights. Americans will be preferable. Pay every week. Call at Commerce Hall, office of Blue Island Land and Building Company, at 2 o'clock p. m., Oct. 12, 1872. T. S. CLARK, Foreman, Morgan-av.

WANTED—A WOOD CARVER AT 115 TWENTYsecond-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BARBERS AT REED'S Shaving Parlors, 127 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN FIRST-CLASS TAIlors; constant employment and the highest prices to the right kind of journeymen. R. J. WALSHE, draper and tailor, McVicker's Theatre Building.

WANTED—1,000 JOURNEYMAN BRICKLAYERS at $5.00 per day; work as long as weather permits. Chicago Master Mason's and Builders Association. Apply at Room 2, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—CYLINDER FEEDer and a good job compositor. LANDON & CO., 493 Wabash-av.

WANTED—161 WALNUT-ST—5 PLASTERERS, steady work, the best of pay in the city; 7 lathers and steady work. GEO. SAGAR.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TINNERS, APPLY AT once. T. H. MANNING & Co., 610 Cottage Grove-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TO HIRE A MAN AND WIFE, ACcustomed to general work about a gentleman's place, to go to the country. Will furnish a nice home and good pay to a pair with undoubted reference. Address, with reference, 684 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO DRIVE LAUNDRY wagon. Apply at SHELDON'S Laundry, 168 Fourth-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MEN AS SALESmen by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, 74 State-st.

WANTED—3,000 MEN TO WORK ON THE KEMPE Levee, Parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg, Miss. The works have been commenced and will last during the winter and spring. The highest wages will be paid monthly. Apply on the works to John R. Reid, F. J. Keary, P. Tyrrell, Daniel Ennis, B. McNamara, Baggott & Hughes, and T. Byrne. J. J. KENNEDY & CO., Contractors. Office 229 Gravier-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO & FULton Railroad, of Arkansas. Work for one year; $2.25 per day; good station work; free transportation from St. Louis to work, furnished by WM. HUGHES, 1205 Broadway, St. Louis. MANDEVILLE & ALLEN, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—ALL WHO WANT TO PROVIDE YOURselves and children with a good and comfortable home, in a country of health and prosperity, you can procure such homes in the Southwestern Colony of Colorado. For particulars, apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent, 329 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands dish washing. Also a white-washer, at the Eagle Hotel, West Kinzie and Water-st.

WANTED—GOOD, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MEN of every class of industry to join the Army and Navy Colony, only $25 for membership, rare chance to secure free homes. Address H. H. STEVENS, 127 West Washington-st., or 28 Nevada Block, Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN FOR NIGHT PORTER AT the Barnes House.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MEN TO SELL Edwards' New Monthly Directory. Apply at office, 65 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD INTELLIGENT BOY TO run errands. One who lives with his parents and is thoroughly reliable. W. J. JEFFERSON, 88 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, ONE who has worked at spice packing preferred. Apply at 778 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY, MUST RESIDE WITH his parents. COHEN, LEBIN & HERMAN, 87 State-st.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE LABORERS NEAR the city; Scandinavians or Germans preferred; steady winter's job. Call Thursday at 80 Green-st. J. P. MULLER.

WANTED—500 MEN CAN THIS DAY SECURE good steady work, high wages, and free fare by applying at 25 West Lake-st. Also, men for Southern and Northwestern Railroad.

WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR CITY WAGES, $2.75 per day; also farm, saw mill and brickyard hands. Call at 28 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT BOY, who has some knowledge of carpenter business. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

WANTED—4 COLORED MEN FOR GOOD WINters job; also 10 teamsters and farm hands to work all winter at good wages. Apply at 216 East Washington, Room 28.

WANTED—A MAN OF SMALL CAPITAL TO invest in a light business, where there can be large profits realized. For particulars inquire at 143 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, COME AND SEcure your fall and winter jobs before it is too late. We can give you the best work and the highest wages on railroads, saw mills, brick yards, city work, farms, &c., if you apply early to A. ANDERSON & CO., 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN FOR CITY AND COUNtry. Steady work and $4 to $8 a day easily made on $5 to $10 capital. Room 17, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 109 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR SPARTA TUNNNEL, $2.40 per day; work all winter; 20 saw mills hands, $30 to $35 per month and board; leave at noon; 20 farm hands, $26 per month, for all winter; 1,000 for different works South; cheap ticket South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st., Southern Emigration Agency.

WANTED—THIS DAY—1,000 RAILROAD LAborers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2 to $2.25; board, $4; free fare for all; a steady winter's work given. We also want 75 sawmill hands; wages, $28 and $35 per month and board; 15 to chore around at $20 and board; 50 for quarries, brickyards, &c; 40 for farm work. Hurry up if you want a winter's work, and apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st., or 50 West Randolph.

WANTED—50 TEAMS FOR RAILROAD WORK in Lake Superior; wages $6 per day; free fare to the work. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY OR MAN, TO BLACK stoves. 164 Cottage Grove-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BOSTON GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS HAD 15 years' experience in the management of some of the first-class hotels in Boston and New York, wishes to become interested in a similar position in Chicago. The very highest references given. Address W. S. CRAIBE, Revere House, Boston, Mass.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAzines, music, &c. The Old Antiquarian Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES for which we will give a good trade. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison st.

WANTED—A GOOD TRIMMER FOR RETAIL millinery store in the country. Apply at 72 and 74 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH FEW DOLLARS TO MAKE $25 to $100 in country towns and among farmers. Call or address with stamp, Eco. W. Mnfg. Co., 117 Third-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT NEW VILLA house of 12 rooms, substantially built, with 12 acres of lawn, and charming scenery, in the Corporation of Geneva, a most delightful home, for a farm of 120 to 160 acres, well improved, in the northeastern part of Iowa. Apply at once. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR DRUGS, OR OTHER MERchandise, a fine farm of 80 acres, 15 miles from Chicago. Also 160 acres in Wayne Co., Iowa, and 73 acres in Franklin Co., Ill. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES FARM IN ILLI[illegible] all improved and clear, for house and [illegible] would assume small incumbrance. 127 [illegible] Room 6.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—[illegible] either south or west of the ci[illegible] team and a good horse, buggy a[illegible] 75, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY REA[illegible] for a very choice [illegible] by a non-resident. [illegible]

WANTED—TO [illegible] valuable [illegible] other personal [illegible]

D[illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO GENeral housework in family of five, at 168 Thirty-seventh-st. Wages, $4.00 per week. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A STEADY MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to do general housework. Two in family. Near North City limits. $4 per week. Apply, this week, at 41 Harmon Court, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO cooking and kitchen work. Norwegian preferred. Apply at 282 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN SMALL family. No small children. Must be neat and tidy. Call at 73 South Robey-st.

WANTED—2 HOTEL COOKS, AND 50 GIRLS FOR housework. Call at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children, at 1,323 Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT HAS SOME EXPERIence in cooking, in a private boarding house, and one to wait in dining room and do second work. German preferred. 137 Fuller-st.

WANTED—A GOOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a cottage house, family of three, at 816 Washington-av., corner of Leavitt-st. Wages $4.50 per week.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of two. Apply on Harrison-st., first house west of Robey.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 220 Sampson-st. A good place, in a small family.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; work light; no Irish wanted; 207½ Walnut-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. STEADY work. Good wages. No. 87 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A IMMEDIATELY A GOOD KITCHEN girl in small private family. Good wages to a good girl. Apply at 184 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire at 61 Ellis-av.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN OR NORWEIGAN girls; one for kitchen; one for second girl; must be a good plain sewer. Apply rear door, 1039 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; Swede or German. Apply at 113 Park-av.

WANTED—TWENTY WAITERS FOR A FIRST-class restaurant; those used to checks preferred; to the right kind good wages and steady employment is offered. Call at ALBION HOUSE, 203 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 1030 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. ALSO, A second girl. A real good cook, who understands her business thoroughly, can get a good place, with very good wages. Apply this day at 705 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, 667 West Madison-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD WAITERS IMMEDIATELY AT R. H. HUTCHINSON'S, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORDER COOK. Apply at Burke's European Hotel office.

WANTED—FIVE KITCHEN GIRLS. APPLY AT Burke's European Hotel.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; a good home and good wages is offered. Bring references to 412 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT 570 MICHIGAN-av., one or two girls to do general housework; also a good cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 774 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; good pay and good place. 449 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR COUNTRY HOME, who understands housekeeping and making butter; fare paid, and good wages. Apply to REA & COATES, 334 Wabash-av., between 10 and 12 to-day.

WANTED—GIRL FROM 10 TO 15 YEARS OLD, TO take care of baby and do light work. Apply at 747 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 837 WABASH-AV., A GOOD COOK; also girl to do second housework.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 612 MICHigan-av.

WANTED COOK—MALE OR FEMALE, AT THE Bishop Court Hotel.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—AN EXPERIENCED girl to do housework in a small family in a suburban town. Apply at 460 Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATIVES WITH WHEELer & Wilson Machines, on straight, nice work, at fair prices. Good corders can have work to take home. Enquire 30 South Peoria-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SOME FIRST-CLAASS LDIES' HAIR dressers and some girls that wish to learn ladies' hair dressing, at 650 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—APPLY FROM 1 TO 3 p. m. at Room 37, 161 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—LADY CLERK IN DRY GOOD STORE, one understanding the hair business preferred, at No. 127 West Van Buren st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SET TYPE IN A type foundry; also, a few boys to break type. Apply at Illinois Type Foundry, 63 West Lake-st., cor. Clinton.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND A CIGAR counter in a billiard hall. Apply this morning to J. D. VREDENBURGH, 29 and 31 South Canal-st., fourth floor, Northwestern Show Case Manufacturing Company.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, AS CLERK IN A publishing office. Address W. 83 Tribune office, in own handwriting, stating references and wages wanted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE, stoves and house-furnishing goods for sale. Well located and doing a good business. Good reasons given for selling. Address Y 40 Tribune office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED, WELL PAYING, retail and jobbing business for sale. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. Address K, 70 South Canal-st.

A FINE SALOON WITH BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale. Apply at 120 North Ada-st. Reasons for selling, sickness.

A SALOON, BOARDING HOUSE AND HOTEL, DOing good business, for sale at a bargain. Clears $1,000 per month; long lease of house. For particulars address H 35, Tribune office.

A NICE RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE-ROOM FOR sale cheap, or to rent. Apply at 456 State-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOing a wholesale and retail trade. Inquire at 469 South Clark-st.

BEING ABOUT TO OPEN MY NEW STORE ON Madison-st., I will sell out my retail confectionery store at 150 South Halsted-st., doing a fine business; one of the best business streets of the West Division. Apply to DYBALL, 150 South Halsted-st.

DREW BUSINESS COLLEGE—LOCATED AT 278 and 280 West Madison-st., is now open both day and evening, for the reception of pupils. Call at the College Rooms for particulars or send for circular.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—CHEAP, 38 North LaSalle-st. Poor health the cause. Inquire from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.

STOCK OF MERCHANDISE OR $4,000 FOR SALE or exchange. Take good real estate for all or half interest. J. D. HYDE, 72 East Madison-st., basement.

STOCK AND FIXTURE OF A DRY GOODS STORE, doing a good business, for sale. Invoice, about $6,000. One of the best stands in the city. Terms liberal. Good reasons for wishing to sell. Address F 42, Tribune office.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A well-established grocery, situated on West Side, for sale; location good. Will be sold cheap if taken at once. A long lease on building can be had. Good reason for selling. Address N 86, Tribune office.

TO DENTISTS.—BEING NO LONGER IN THE BUsiness, I have got a large quantity of dentist's material for sale, consisting of artificial teeth, amalgams, instruments, &c. Good chance for one in the trade; will sell at a sacrifice. Correspondence solicited. Address M 21, Tribune office.

$500 CASH WILL BUY STOCK WORTH THE money, and will give you a legitimate business that will clear you $250 per month. FULLER, Room 30, 118 East Washington-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY THE LEASE AND FURNIture of a good hotel, if taken this week; must be sold. Address A 15, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR EXPLORATION IN Africa; the Herald's Stanley expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone; elaborately and profusely illustrated with full page engravings, together with fine maps. This volume will contain a complete account of Mr. Stanley's finding of the great African Traveller, and of his wonderful experiences in the Wilderness. A full account of all great explorers in that unknown country, which is described as the division of the world. A most interesting and valuable volume. Send for circular and send one dollar for canvassing book and name territory desired. Address Union Publishing Company, 165 Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE AND ENergetic agents for the New York Life Insurance Company in this city. CURRAN & PERKINS, Managers, 25 and 26 Bryan Block.

AGENTS WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS $10 TO $15 per day made by canvassing in a financial operation of popularity. Address J, Tribune Branch office, 489 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED CAN[illegible] sers to introduce a work that is ready sale [illegible] men that are anxious to make money. Call [illegible] Wells-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED [illegible] agents, and [illegible] on small capital [illegible] needles. Samp[illegible] Lake-st., C[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BANK BOOKKEEPer, and who has had many years experience in the banking business. French, German, and English from 9 [illegible]. Will give satisfactory references. Address Y, Box 89, Madison, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man in a leather house, or as salesman, where experience and ability is required; is well acquainted with New England manufacturers, having been with the leather trade in Boston. Address W. W. MERRICK, 155 Congress-st., Boston.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKkeeper or clerk; best of reference and small pay. E 36, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Good experience and reference. Address G. H., 206 Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, well acquainted with the wholesale trade. Address Y 80, Chicago Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A retail grocery, where there is no liquor sold, or in some business where he can make himself generally useful. Best of references furnished. Address D. F. MANAHAN, care Carrier No. 22.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A GROcery store, in or out of Chicago; has had considerable experience. Address G B B, 109 Wood-st., Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A grocery; have had five years' experience, and can give good reference. Address Y 47, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN any capacity where he can make himself generally useful; references. Address B, 129 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER. Address V 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BLACKSMITH, either in wagon or plow shop, as foreman or journeyman; can give first-class references. Address WM. GILGOUR, care No. 38, North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS finishers in a carriage and smithshop. Address T 8, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; THOROughly understands taking care of horses and a good driver; is willing to make himself useful; good references. Please address 331 West Polk-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bartender; not afraid to work; has had two years' experience. Please call at 39 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A hotel, who is a cook and baker. Address B 14, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do dining room or second work. Please call at 714 Indiana-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, KITCHEN and second girls. Please inquire at 43 Norton-st. North side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, to do general house-work, by a neat, tidy girl. Inquire at 38 Norton-st., southwest corner of Gurley.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN MAN and wife, together; also four girls for housework. Call at 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to do second work or assist in taking care of children. Apply at 185 Warren-av., at front basement door, to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO DINING-ROOM girls and one laundress. Apply at the Western Avenue Hotel, corner Western-av. and Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, TO COOK, wash, and iron, in small private family; also, by a woman with little girl, to do general housework; no objection to country. Address Z 63, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS companion to an invalid. Address Y 32, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

19 CENTRE-AV.—A PLEASANT WELL-FURNISHed room, on first floor, with board, for 2 (only 2); private family.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON-ST.—2 front rooms, with board (one furnished, one unfurnished), suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class; all modern improvements.

250 WEST MADISON-ST—TO RENT, WITH first-class table board, nice and newly-furnished sleeping rooms. Can also accommodate a few day boarders.

279 WARREN-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board, for two. Private family.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE FURnished room with first-class board; also, a few day-boarders accommodated; references required.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — FIRST-CLASS board and nicely furnished rooms, suitable for single gentlemen.

409 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, with alcove on second floor, unfurnished. Also, furnished rooms for gentlemen. Day boarders desired.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or single gentleman, can have good board and pleasant rooms; terms reasonable.

772 WASHINGTON-AV., CORNER OF HOYNE—two gentlemen boarders, who will room together, in a private family. Six o'clock dinner.

TWO PLEASANT UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH closet, gas, and water, with board for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, near Union Park. Address, for three days, T 51, Tribune office.

South Side.

33 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, where there are no other boarders, a gentleman and wife can find first-class accommodation.

229 SOUTH PARK-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, with or without board, in small family, where there are few other boarders; terms reasonable; good accommodations.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE front room, nicely furnished, for rent with board; suitable for lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen. Table boarders accommodated.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE PLEASANT BACK room to rent, with board.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, suitable for two gentlemen; fire, gas, and bath; two doors south of Twenty-second-st.; prices reasonable.

1104 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE FRONT furnished room, with board, in a private family.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-st.—Large front room (or suite), with board; reference exchanged.

North Side.

90 NORTH SEDGEWICK-ST.—NEAR CHICAGO-av.—Three or four good boarders, in a private house.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, HOUSE with modern conveniences; will be permanent. Address, immediately, S 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—THREE ROOMS AND BOARD FOR A man, his wife, and two children, 7 and 9 years old; West Side preferred. Address, stating price, conveniences, and location, G 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, EMPLOYED DUring the day, in some plain family, where there are few or no other boarders. Terms to be moderate. Address SARAH WILSON, care P. O. box 157.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AN OVAL GOLD locket containing likeness of lady and gentleman. $10 reward will be paid on returning it to 690 Centre-av.

LOST—BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND TWENTY-first-sts., on Michigan-av., or on Twenty-first-st., between Michigan and Calumet-avs, part of a large linked Roman gold chain. A suitable reward will be paid to any person returning the same to 503 Michigan-av.

LOST—A SMALL PACKAGE OF RAILROAD passes. The finder will please communicate with K. NOTT, 603 Michigan-av.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM 1620 WABASH-AV., OCT. 10, a black Esquimaux pup, about twelve weeks old; has white spot on under side of neck and front and brown feet. Any one returning him to the above No. will receive $5 reward.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, AT CHAMBER of Commerce or on the Indiana avenue cars, a valenciennes lace handkerchief. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 1 108 Indiana-av.

LOST OR STOLEN—POINTER DOG, WHITE, WITH liver-colored head and spots; had on copper collar with lock and new chain. Answers to name of Sport. Return to 256 Ewing-st, and receive a liberal reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM RIVERS[illegible] dark brown horse, 9 years old. Has narrow stripe across breast, and some white on hind [illegible] fore feet, about 15½ hands high. Information whereabouts given at No. 26 and 28 East Twenty[illegible] corner Calumet-av, Chicago, or to G. E. MIN[illegible] side, will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—TWO HORSES [illegible] mare, small size, shod fore feet [illegible] horse, shod before, also; both had halter[illegible] seen. Any information tending to [illegible] liberally rewarded.

STOLEN—ON [illegible] open bugg[illegible] W. O. [illegible]

GOV. KOERNER.

The Eloquent German Orator on the Late Elections.

He Is Not Discouraged by the Result in Pennsylvania.

Reasons Why Grant Should Not Be Re-Elected.

Yesterday evening Governor Koerner spoke to the Liberals of the South Side, at Burlington Hall. Owing to the poor notice given, the attendance was quite small. The Governor, who was introduced by Judge Otis, began by speaking in regard to the result of the late elections, which some thought discouraging. He took a different view. No one had reckoned on Pennsylvania for Greeley. They did expect Hartranft's defeat, for he had swindled the State, and many respectable Republicans bolted him. It was reasonable to look for his defeat. But the Grant party swallowed him with all his sins, and it showed a degree of corruption most astonishing. Yet under the excitement of party the Grant men decided to go the whole ticket. The record of the election showed

IMMENSE FRAUDS

had been perpetrated. The registration in Philadelphia was excessive. The Grant men were alarmed, thinking they had overdone the business. He then explained the method of fraudulent registration. The only disappointment they had in Pennsylvania was in thinking their opponents honester than they were. Ohio gave Grant 41,000 majority. It was only recently the Liberal movement was organized there, but that majority had been reduced to about 15,000. That showed one of those revolutions which never went backward.

THE BATTLE-FIELD WAS INDIANA,

which gave Grant nine thousand, to which eight thousand negro votes were added. That was wiped out. The latest news were that Hendricks had succeeded. There was at all events no doubt of Indiana in November. How did the account stand with Indiana? The States certain for Greeley gave 176 electoral votes, requiring only eight more to elect him. Louisiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin were put down as doubtful. If Illinois voted for Greeley, he was elected, with thirteen votes to spare. It it did not, and he got Louisiana only, he succeeded. Grant had only 139 certain votes. They had

EMBARKED IN A GREAT CAUSE.

Their opponents had said they merely wanted to change men, and that there were no principles in issue. That was not true. There had been much corruption in the Administration, and that on too grand a scale. General Butler wanted the present men kept in, since they had stolen all they wanted. He admitted the corruption, but opposed a change, alleging that it would make no difference. General Butler had deprecated attacks on private character, a slap at the papers which had been indulging in it. General Butler said no President could do them any harm. The Chicago Administration organ had been trying to alarm business men by telling them what Greeley would do if President. He then took up and replied to that part of General Butler's speech defending

THE SALE OF ARMS TO THE FRENCH,

which the Governor termed a gross breach of international law. The General had said the German Government could have bought if it pleased, but the object of neutrality was to stop sales to either side. The quantity of arms and ammunition sold was without parallel. During the American War of Independence France sent, through private persons in Holland, 10,000 muskets, and that was one of the causes assigned by Great Britain for going to war with France. Now, the American Government had dealt directly with a French agent. He referred briefly to the various violations and evasions of the laws by the officers of the United States, and to the whitewashing report of the Committee of Congress, packed to prevent investigations. It had been the habit to pack all the committees appointed to investigate abuses. Logan had been put on one of these committees with the approval of the Liberals, for he then denounced Grant, but soon after, thinking he would succeed, he began denouncing Greeley as a Secessionist, forgetting some of his own speeches at Cairo. But he would not attack

LOGAN'S RECORD.

When he was taken into the Republican party that was pardoned him. When Douglas hastened to support Mr. Lincoln, Logan was following after, calling him a traitor to Democracy, as he now called men traitors to Republicanism.

Governor Oglesby has lauded the Republican party for what it had done. It was well enough. But the credit of much, like the payment of the National debt, was due to the people. Oglesby's extravagant praise of the old Republican party should apply to men like Trumbull, and Sumner, and Palmer, and Schurz. If God had made the Republican party, as Oglesby said, he would not have let in Logan, or Conkling, or Morton. In 1856, Oglesby went for Fillmore, and denounced Fremont and Bonham. In 1858 he ran for Governor as a Whig, and denounced the Black Republicans as much as Robinson, his competitor did. Whigs who had joined the Republican party were traitors, in Oglesby's mind, then. All new parties were, in that sense, made up of traitors.

THE NEW PARTY

to which he belonged, had certain distinct principles, one of them being Civil Service Reform. At present every office-holder, amounting to a quarter of a million, were arrayed at the outset against the Liberals, all slaves of one man,—General Grant. They must establish the principle that there should be no removals except for cause. That was done, the only escape of the people from tyranny, was in establishing the one-term system for the Presidency.

GRANT'S APPOINTMENTS

and removals showed that everything had been done to please himself and his friends. A. T. Stewart was appointed, though ineligible, because Mr. Stewart had helped to make up a purse for him. Offices had been used to reward those who had given the President gifts. Mr. Borie was appointed. He had given $10,000 to buy Grant the Philadelphia house. He then referred to the appointment of Kramer and other relations, which General Butler defended, and contrasted it with the course of earlier Presidents. When John Adams sent his son to Russia merely as Secretary of Legation, it caused a tremendous turmoil. Now, Grant could appoint dozens of obscure and incompetent relations, and found men slavish enough to defend his course. One of these relations had attempted to interfere with Collector Jussen, and dared him to report him, since he was a relative of the President. The man was removed, and Jussen thought highly of the President; but two weeks later the same man was promoted to a higher office. There was no other Government where such a thing could be done. The speaker mentioned the propositions of

CASTILLA GRANT TO MR. JUSSEN,

tive to a certain whiskey distillery. The was the removal of Jussen. Should so a Government be supported? Not that was so, but he was in the hands of bad things made even a mere change of ble. It was time, as one farmer had the books at Washington he should vote

corrupt one

knew. Messrs. Lanphier, Rummel, and Eustace were all good men. Such a ticket should commend itself to honest citizens, and was superior —excepting himself—to the opposing one. To support it was to do the State a service. He himself had been nominated against his wishes, but the crisis was such as to forbid him to decline. He knew the labor and abuse which would follow, but had accepted the position. Slander and calumny had come to be the only weapons of the Republicans. The banner had been entrusted to him, and he was certain of carrying it to victory.

The meeting then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIFTH THOMAS CONCERT.

The fifth of the Thomas concerts called out the largest and most brilliant audience of the season. The theatre was densely crowded in every part, and the aisles filled with camp stools. This remarkable musical outpouring was undoubtedly owing to the popular character of the programme, which contained many of the numbers which first made this orchestra famous. The first part of the programme was devoted to the solid music of the evening, and the second to the popular. Every number in the first part presented special features for admiration, but the grand centre of interest was the introduction and finish to Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," given for the first time in this city. The opera itself is yet hardly known even in Germany outside of Bavaria. It was composed long after Tannhauser and Lohengrin, and more fully developes Wagner's peculiar theory of the wedding of sense and music than any of his earlier works, to which the above named belong. It is a part of the great Nibelungen Trilogy, and is founded upon one of Gottfred's old mediæval poems. The selections which were given last evening are beyond all comparison grander than any of Wargner's music that has ever been performed here before—more thrilling, more majestic, and more expressive of the innermost feelings of the soul. The finale is a mighty surging *crescendo*, which forces itself upon the listener, and compels him to acknowledge its power, whether he be a willing listener or not. The introduction is a severe task for the orchestra, and fairly bristles with almost unsurmountable difficulties, growing out of the fact that none of the parts are carried together, but the finale has a firm set dramatic purpose; the brasses have the motives, the violins working up the accompaniment, all combining in a *crescendo* of infinite majesty and power, which gradually diminishes and dies away on the violins and harp as Isolde expires with grief on the body of Tristan. It is to music what the tragic fate of Romeo and Juliet is to the drama. It is simply wonderful music, full of beauty, force, and brilliancy, thrilling in expression, and majestic in accords. It is too grand to be entirely conceived on a single hearing. If Mr. Thomas had done nothing else this season he would have deserved the gratitude of all lovers of music for giving them this rarepeast from Wagner's great work. The remaining features of the first part were the quaint little overture to Cherubini's "Wasserträyer," given here for the first time; the allegretto from Beethoven's Eighth Symphay, which was deliciously played; a Mendelsohn concerto for violin, and Schubert's "Suleika," sung by Mr. Osgood. The Mendelsohn concerto was played by Mr. Jacobsohn, in a thoroughly artistic way. His tone is remarkably smooth and flowing, and his playing marked by beautiful regard for expression. This was specially noticeable in the *andante*, which was a triumph of genuine artistic work, and produced a decided furore, which ended in a recall. The Suleika song is a dramatic gem, the words taken from Goethe's Divan, and the music literally set to the words by Schubert, after the Wagner fashion,—that is, intimately connecting the rhythm of the poetry and that of the music, so that the music is in large degree based upon the words, as in the Wagner operas, and the Schumann songs. This of course reduces the song in question to a species of musical elocution which does not properly admit of embellishment, and Mr. Osgood sang it in this manner with conscientious treatment, and according to the spirit of the composer. It is unfortunate that the cool weather has got into the theatre in liberal quantities, and the audience too numerous, added to by need, has given not only Mr. Osgood, but many others, severe colds, and this has prevented the public from hearing him at his best. His reading of "Suleika," however, was both novel and pleasant as something unusual in the concert-room. The second part of the programme was made up of numbers, all of which, with the exception of a very pleasing Japanese gallop, written by Mr. Feuse, formerly of this city, are very familar to concert-goers. They were the Tell overture, the Trauemerei, and the Strauss waltz, "Wine, Woman, and Song." It is unnecessary to dilate upon the performance of these numbers, for they were simply perfect. This evening the following programme will be given:

PART FIRST.

SYMPHONY, No. 1 in B. Op. 38.....Schumann
SONG, Remembrance.....Franz
Mr. GEORGE L. OSGOOD.
DER RITT DER WALKUEREN.....Wagner

PART SECOND.

OVERTURE, Oberon.....Weber
ADAGIO, Prometheus, Op. 43.....Beethoven
Violoncello Obligato by Mr. CH. HEMAN.
SONG, The Posthorn, Op. 80. From the Poem of The Winter's Journey.....Schubert
Mr. GEORGE L. OSGOOD.
KAISER-MARSCH.....Wagner

THE FARINI OPERA.

The first performance of the brief Farini season of opera will be given this evening, at McVicker's Theatre, for which the favorite Il Trovatore is announced. The cast has been already published, and includes some of the best amateur talent in the city. It is a trying work for amateurs to grapple with, and they have displayed commendable courage at least in undertaking it. The least we can do is to wish them success and bespeak for them the encouragement of a large and friendly audience.

A HORSE GOES MAD.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning persons residing in the neighborhood of the corner of Pearson and Robey streets were treated to a genuine sensation in the shape of a mad horse. The excitement was but of short duration, however, as the animal was killed after a brief career of insanity. It was owned by James Lusk, a gentleman living in the locality mentioned above, and was tied in the barn at the rear of his residence, on Wednesday evening. It showed no signs of madness then. During the night, however, it was seized with a spasm, and in its struggles succeeded in freeing itself from the halter by which it was confined in the stall. When the barn-door was opened at half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the horse was observed standing in the middle of the stable with foam-covered mouth, wild-looking eyes, and a generally disordered appearance. The instant the hostler came beneath the animal's notice, it sprang upon him, and seizing him by the clothing with its teeth, threw him several feet. It then rushed out of the barn, bit an inoffensive cow that crossed its path, tore up several young trees, knocked down fences, and finally ran out to the prairie, where it was shot by some citizen who followed in its wake with a rifle.

LOCAL POLITICS.

It is understood that all but one or two of the nominees of the Liberal Republican and Democratic County Conventions have placed their resignations at the disposal of the Joint County ...ittees, which will meet on Saturday. There ...sult of a new and unexceptionable ticket ...ld, one that will merit the

Ind., N. Bishop,
...ung, Ill., Hon.
...P. Blakely,
...itt, Ia.,
Head-

MORAL SUPPORT.

The Churches Coming to the Aid of the Mayor —Temperance Meetings to Be Held Every Two Weeks—The Enforcement of the Sunday Law to Be Insisted On.

The first of a series of temperance meetings, to be conducted under the auspices of the Committee of Fifteen, was held in the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church, last evening. There were about seventy persons present. Mr. Paxton presided. After the singing of a hymn and prayer, the Chairman stated that the Committee felt that religious and temperance people had been unwise in neglecting to bring the Sunday question prominently before the community at large, and conclued to hold a meeting every two weeks, and endeavor to induce the respectable people in Chicago to demand that the saloons shall be closed on the Sabbath. The law authorized the closing, and the authorities needed the moral support of all good citizens in enforcing it. All were acquainted with the existing state of things. Scarcely a Sunday passed that was undarkened by a murder or a disgraceful riot. Was it not time for the churches to prevent the desecration of the holy day? The speaker claimed that the majority of the young men were being drawn into the vortex of dissipation; the lessons taught them in the Sunday Schools were forgotten, and they yielded easily to temptation. He thanked the Mayor for asking the Committee, "What where the churches doing?" The rebuke was merited, and the moral people should commence the work of counter-acting the tide of vice which threatened to destroy society and give full sway to the passions of the vicious and depraved.

Judge Gookins was then introduced. He was grieved at the shocking prevalence of the vice of intemperance, and hoped something practicable would be devised to check it. If the Sunday law was enforced—and it could be effectually, he thought—much would have been accomplished. With the saloons closed, the temptation would be removed, and the Lord's Day observed as it should be; crime would be diminished, and the devil's stamp removed from Chicago. The moral and religious people had heretofore been inactive upon the temperance question; they recognized that drunkenness was to be deprecated; still, did not seem inclined to aid the authorities in carrying out the laws in their spirit. Their inertness was deplorable, but it had become, he believed, a thing of the past. They were awaking now to the necessity of reforming before more ground, and would willingly assist the Mayor and police officials in executing the ordinances prohibiting the opening of the saloons on Sunday. The Committee were doing a noble work, and should be sustained. If improperly supported by the moral sentiment of the people, and their all-important object remained unaccomplished, the future of the Garden City could be foretold,—riot and murder would prevail to a much greater extent than within the past few weeks; the happy family circle would be broken up, and society shattered to fragments. The day, however, was dawning, light had made its appearance on the horizon, and there was every prospect that the vile dens that were dealing out moral and physical degradation would be compelled to suspend their work of ruin on the Sabbath.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

From Near and Far.

People are coming from near and from far, as the song used to say, to take up their abode and do business in Chicago. "From the Vineland, from the Rhineland, from the Shannon, from the Scheldt," from China, from Russia, and the equinoctial belt, in short, from all over creation. Among them are Mr. C. H. Van Fossen, of Fort Scott, Kansas, once Mayor of the town, for three years a member of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and a prominent merchant, and Mr. William A. Bigler, of Freeport, who is to open an extensive jewelry establishment in THE TRIBUNE Building.

Jom Kipur.

This evening, with the setting of the sun, commences the holiest of all Hebrew holidays—the Day of Atonement (Jom Kipur). This day is most rigidly observed by the Hebrews all over the world. Divine services will be held this evening and all day to-morrow in all the synagogues, and neither food nor water is allowed to be partaken of by any Israelite during the entire day. In consequence all the stores of our Hebrew fellow-citizens will be closed to-morrow.

Everything.

At the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, corner of Adams, this evening, there will be a gastronomical festival, oysters and bivalves being the subject. There will also be ladies.

—A rabid dog was shot at No. 172 South Morgan street yesterday. It is said that several people were bitten by the animal during the past week.

—B. F. Culver, Robert B. Clark and Peter Wood, in District No. 1, of Lake View, and Edward M. Barnard, J. J. Wilson, and Mr. Van Etten, in District No. 2, have been appointed by the Board of Commissioners to exercise their mathematical attainments in counting the ballots at the coming election.

—The foundations of the new Post Office are being laid. The concrete work on the centre tier, running north and south, is already in place. Judging from the amount of concrete that is put down, the foundation's rest will be eternal, for nothing short of an earthquake or two can disturb their repose.

—The iron-safe-fire-monument was not dedicated at Central Park on the 9th, as many supposed it would be, but will be on Wednesday next, if nothing happens. The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State will probably participate, and so will the Park Commissioners and the public.

—Horse thieves are beginning to be more active in this locality. On Wednesday night a valuable animal belonging to George L. Dunlap, Esq., was stolen from the stable at Riverside, and yesterday Mr. H. G. Wormer lost a fast horse worth $1,500. The animal was taken from a shed in an alley running from Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph streets.

—Any of the Wohlgehagen family in the city, or anybody who knows anything of them, should address Frederick Oisen, No. 12 Hubbard street, as he wishes to get into communication with them. A portion of the family went to Kansas last year, and it is believed a son remained behind.

—There are several dresses and a black cloth sack at Police Headquarters awaiting identification. These goods have undoubtedly been stolen, and, as the thief is in custody, it would greatly facilitate his conviction if persons who lost such property would call at Police Headquarters and examine. They need not take the things if they cannot identify them.

—An incipient fire at No. 449 Division street, caused by the falling of a bottle of kerosene oil upon a hot stove, was the occasion of the alarm from Box 161 at half-past 6 o'clock last evening. The little daughter of George Riley, the occupant of the premises, let the fluid fall. Her father extinguished the flames with a blanket before much damage had been done.

—Coroner Stephens was notified yesterday by Lawrence Scheidt, of No. 159 North Wells street, that human remains had been found at the corner of State and Fifty-first streets. He visited the locality in the afternoon, but was unable to find a dead body or discover any traces of one. The informant will be sought out to-day, and the case investigated further.

—An inquest was held yesterday on the remains of Jeffrey Obelan, aged 45 years, who was found floating in the river at Twenty-second street bridge, on Wednesday. Deceased had been missing from his home, at the corner of Maxwell and Brown streets, for about ten days. He leaves a wife and several children. A verdict of found drowned was rendered.

—The residence of Mr. J. P. Merrill, No. 897 Wabash avenue, was entered by burglars on Wednesday evening while the family were at supper in the basement. A diamond ring, valued at $400, and about $200 in money were taken. The burglars effected entrance through an open window at the rear of the second floor, and thence descended to the first, where the valuables were secured.

—Pastor Wunder's German Lutheran St. Paulus Church, corner Franklin and Ohio streets, which was destroyed by fire one year ...has been rebuilt, and presents a much finer ...e than before. It was dedicated and ... yesterday, amid very imposing ceremonies were delivered by Pastor ... Soelle, of Atchison, and Pas... rgh. A banquet was held

... music will open on ...stian Union rooms, ... George F. Root ... have compe... winter, and ... should attend ... is no know... Billy Man...

...ail, on ... yes...

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Summary of the Statements of the American and English Arbitrators—The Grounds Upon Which They Base Their Decisions.

The London *Gazette* of Sept. 25 contains the statements of the five Arbitrators, in which each expresses his individual opinion on the subject matter of the reference in the form he deems best. These statements form a bulky volume of 347 pages, of which number, however, the statements of the English Arbitrator occupied 264 pages. Mr. Adams begins his statement by considering the facts relating to the Florads. He thinks circumstances show that the Custom House officers at Liverpool, on whom was thrown the duty of acquiring information as to the ship and her destination, were so biassed by their sympathy for the South as to become aiders and abetters of the conspiracy against England's neutrality, and he blames the English Government for relying on such untrustworthy agents when twice they had reason to doubt their veracity.

Mr. Adams goes on to argue that a grave misstatement was shown to have been made with reference to the Case, and such statement was not likely to be made without an adequate motive. This was to be found in the wish to elude the vigilance of the British Government in preventing the outfit from one of its ports of a vessel sadly wanted by the insurgent Americans to carry on war on the ocean against their Government. In the case of the Alabama, Mr. Adams observes that, from the first there was a readier disposition on the part of the English Government to listen, and prevent an abuse of neutrality, but he thinks this feeling did not exist among the Government employes at Liverpool.

Mr. Adams, as to the Georgia, expresses his opinion that, in the circumstances involved in her escape from England there was no neglect or failure of duty on the part of England, while as to her subsequent admission into Simon's Bay, where she was recognized as a belligerent and received supplies, he says:

"If on arriving at an English port furnished with a regular commission as a vessel of a recognized belligerent, Her Majesty's Government determines to recognize her in that character, however much I may regret it, I cannot call in question her right to do so on her responsibility as a sovereign power. This is a right I should not consent to have drawn into question in any case so decided by the United States."

As to the Shenandoah, Mr. Adams holds England responsible for her from the time of her departure from Melbourne, though the Governor did resent the fraud practiced by the Confederate Captains in slipping away secretly at night, br thenceforth forwidding her the hospitality of English ports in the Colony. Mr. Adams goes into the question of what constitutes "due diligence" at some length.

Sir A. Cockburn in his reasons for differing from the other Arbitrators, goes over the whole question at issue. He begins with an expression of regret that the whole subject matter of the great contest—in law as well as in fact—had not been left to the Arbitrators "to be decided according to the true principles and rules of international law, in force and binding among nations, and the duties and obligations arising out of them at the time when these alleged causes of complaint are said to have arisen. As, however, this has not been done, he regrets that the framers of the Treaty had not been able to define more precisely the meaning of "due diligence," and had also set forth the further principles of international law not inconsistent with the rules laid down to which reference was made by the Treaty. He proceeds to consider the subject of neutral obligations in time of war, and defines neutrality as "the status of a country relatively to two others which are at war with one another, while it remains at peace with both, and gives assistance to neither."

Sir A. Cockburn asks if it is desirable to introduce new rules, and to create obstacles to the industry and trade of nations. He points out that, while the effect would be very disastrous to neutral nations, the only result would be that a nation making an attack would provide for its requirements in time of peace, while another country plunged into war on a sudden would be left at the mercy of the invader. But he thinks the case very different when a ship equipped and armed is not sent out to be taken to the port of the belligerent purchaser, but is sent to sea for immediate warfare. This he thinks plainly a violation of neutrality, and it is the same if a vessel and her armament and crew are sent out separately, and these latter are afterward put on board. He thinks that from States should be required, with all their complication of organization and consequent embarrassments in action, a higher degree of diligence and success than at law and at practice is exacted from individuals. Next are taken up the charges made against Great Britain of having an animus hostile to the United States. This is dealt with at very great length. As to the charge made that the English municipal law was insufficient, it is asserted that it is based on the American law of 1818; but it is stronger. The statement admits at the same time that the workings of the legal administration by means of District Attorneys is better than Great Britain. A number of other remarks in the American Case are taken up and exposed at great length. The history of American neutrality is also dealt with in order to show that it is marked, not only by systematic privateering against nations with whom the United States were at peace, but also by a series of hostile expeditions carried out in the most determined manner by American citizens against the territories of neighboring and friendly nations. On the general charges of unfriendliness an emphatic protest is entered against the obloquy and disparagement thrown on British institutions, on England's law, history, statesmen, and all to which the nation has been accustomed to look upon with respect.

Sir Alexander Cockburn next proceeds to consider the case of each vessel separately. The Florida is the first one taken, and the evidence is reviewed at very great length. The conclusion arrived at is: "That the equipment of this vessel not amounting to a breach of neutrality, but simply to a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, the Government had no authority to seize it by the mere exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, or by virtue of any executive power."

The case of the Alabama is brought into a much smaller compass. When, for his better guidance and protection, the Collector sought the directions of his superiors, it became the duty of the Commissioners of Customs at once to direct the seizure to be made. Misled by advice which they ought to have rejected as palpably erroneous, they, unfortunately, refused because the vessel to be seized

As to the shenendoah, for which England is held liable because of the clandestine augmentation of her crew at Melbourne, Sir A. Cockburn admits that the police were not sufficiently vigilant, but points out that the Governor relied on the positive word of honor of the ready for shipment.

—No less a person than the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has interdicted the sale of an American weekly journal within the narrow limits of his principality.

—Wuhold the Stockton, Mo., *Journal* responsible for the last snake story. The variation in this case is twenty-two feet long, thick in proportion, and roams the woods near Cane Hi...

—Just as Dr. Foote, Rector of St. Paul's Church, had concluded the reading of the prayer for a sin last even... the windows of heaven opened a...d the water be...an to fall copiously, and continue...d to do so for ho...rs. Was this a coincidence?—*Rochester, N. Y., Union, Oct. 7.*

—Announcement is made of the completion of the Australian overland telegraph. The completion of this line gives assurance that at an early date despatches will go through from England to the antipodes, and the electric communion of the world be made still more universal and perfect.

MARRIED.

RIGDON—MILLER—Oct. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, 248 West Washington-st., by Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Charles W. Rigdon and Miss Fanny Miller. No cards.

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He Is Not Discouraged by the Result in Pennsylvania.

Reasons Why Grant Should Not Be Re-Elected.

Yesterday evening Governor Koerner spoke to the Liberals of the South Side, at Burlington Hall. Owing to the poor notice given, the attendance was quite small. The Governor, who was introduced by Judge Otis, began by speaking in regard to the result of the late elections, which some thought discouraging. He took a different view. No one had reckoned on Pennsylvania for Greeley. They did expect Hartranft's defeat, for he had swindled the State, and many respectable Republicans bolted him. It was reasonable to look for his defeat. But the Grant party swallowed him with all his sins, and it showed a degree of corruption most astonishing. Yet under the excitement of party the Grant men decided to go the whole ticket. The record of the election showed

IMMENSE FRAUDS

had been perpetrated. The registration in Philadelphia was excessive. The Grant men were alarmed, thinking they had overdone the business. He then explained the method of fraudulent registration. The only disappointment they had in Pennsylvania was in thinking their opponents honester than they were. Ohio gave Grant 41,000 majority. It was only recently the Liberal movement was organized there, but that majority had been reduced to about 15,000. That showed one of those revolutions which never went backward.

THE BATTLE-FIELD WAS INDIANA,

which gave Grant nine thousand, to which eight thousand negro votes were added. That was wiped out. The latest news were that Hendricks had succeeded. There was at all events no doubt of Indiana in November. How did the account stand with Indiana? The States certain for Greeley gave 176 electoral votes, requiring only eight more to elect him. Louisiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin were put down as doubtful. If Illinois voted for Greeley, he was elected, with thirteen votes to spare. If it did not, and he got Louisiana only, he succeeded. Grant had only 139 certain votes. They had

EMBARKED IN A GREAT CAUSE.

Their opponents had said they merely wanted to change men, and that there were no principles in issue. That was not true. There had been much corruption in the Administration, and that on too grand a scale. General Butler wanted the present men kept in, since they had stolen all they wanted. He admitted the corruption, but opposed a change, alleging that it would make no difference. General Butler had deprecated attacks on private character, a slap at the papers which had been indulging in it. General Butler said no President could do them any harm. The Chicago Administration organ had been trying to alarm business men by telling them what Greeley would do if President. He then took up and replied to that part of General Butler's speech defending

THE SALE OF ARMS TO THE FRENCH,

which the Governor termed a gross breach of international law. The General had said the German Government could have bought if it pleased, but the object of neutrality was to stop sales to either side. The quantity of arms and ammunition sold was without parallel. During the American War of Independence France sent, through private persons in Holland, 10,000 muskets, and that was one of the causes assigned by Great Britain for going to war with France. Now, the American Government had dealt directly with a French agent. He referred briefly to the various violations and evasions of the laws by the officers of the United States, and to the whitewashing report of the Committee of Congress, packed to prevent investigations. It had been the habit to pack all the committees appointed to investigate abuses. Logan had been put on some of these committees with the approval of the Liberals, for he then denounced Grant, but soon after, thinking he would succeed, he began denouncing Greeley as a Secessionist, forgetting some of his own speeches at Cairo. But he would not attack

LOGAN'S RECORD.

When he was taken into the Republican party that was pardoned him. When Douglas hastened to support Mr. Lincoln, Logan was following after, calling him a traitor to Democracy, as he now called men traitors to Republicanism.

Governor Oglesby has landed the Republican party for what it had done. It was well enough. But the credit of much, like the payment of the National debt, was due to the people. Oglesby's extravagant praise of the old Republican party should apply to men like Trumbull, and Sumner, and Palmer, and Schurz. If God had made the Republican party, as Oglesby said, he would not have let in Logan, or Conkling, or Morton. In 1856, Oglesby went for Fillmore, and denounced Fremont and Buchanan. In 1858 he ran for Governor as a Whig, and denounced the Black Republicans as much as Robinson, his competitor did. Whigs who had joined the Republican party were traitors, in Oglesby's mind, then. All new parties were, in that sense, made up of traitors.

THE NEW PARTY

to which he belonged, had certain distinct principles, one of them being Civil Service Reform. At present every office-holder, amounting to a quarter of a million, were arrayed at the outset against the Liberals, all slaves of one man,—General Grant. They must establish the principle that there should be no removals except for cause. Till that was done, the only escape of the people from tyranny, was in establishing the one-term system for the Presidency.

GRANT'S APPOINTMENTS

and removals showed that everything had been done to please himself and his friends. A. T. Stewart was appointed, though ineligible, because Mr. Stewart had helped to make up a purse for him. Offices had been used to reward those who had given the President gifts. Mr. Borie was appointed. He had given $10,000 to buy Grant the Philadelphia house. He then referred to the appointment of Kramer and other relations, which General Butler defended, and contrasted it with the course of earlier Presidents. When John Adams sent his son to Russia merely as Secretary of Legation, it caused a tremendous turmoil. Now, Grant could appoint dozens of obscure and incompetent relations, and found men slavish enough to defend his course. One of these relations had attempted to interfere with Collector Jussen, and dared him to report him, since he was a relative of the President. The man was removed, and Jussen thought highly of the President, but two weeks later the same man was promoted to a higher office. There was no other Government where such a thing could be done. The speaker mentioned the propositions of

ORVILLE GRANT TO MR. JUSSEN,

[illegible] tive to a certain whiskey distillery. The [illegible] was the removal of Jussen. Should so [illegible] a Government be supported? Not that [illegible] was so, but he was in the hands of bad [illegible] ch things made even a mere change of [illegible] able. It was time, as one farmer had [illegible] the books at Washington [illegible] he should vote [illegible] corrupt one [illegible]

knew. Messrs. Lanphier, Rummel, and Eustace were all good men. Such a ticket should commend itself to honest citizens, and was superior—excepting himself—to the opposing one. To support it was to do the State a service. He himself had been nominated against his wishes, but the crisis was such as to forbid him to decline. He knew the labor and abuse which would follow, but had accepted the position. Slander and calumny had come to be the only weapons of the Republicans. The banner had been entrusted to him, and he was certain of carrying it to victory.

The meeting then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIFTH THOMAS CONCERT.

The fifth of the Thomas concerts called out the largest and most brilliant audience of the season. The theatre was densely crowded in every part, and the aisles filled with camp stools This remarkable musical outpouring was undoubtedly owing to the popular character of the programme, which contained many of the numbers which first made this orchestra famous. The first part of the programme was devoted to the solid music of the evening, and the second to the popular. Every number in the first part presented special features for admiration, but the grand centre of interest was the introduction and finish to Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," given for the first time in this city. The opera itself is yet hardly known even in Germany outside of Bavaria. It was composed long after Tannhauser and Lohengrin, and more fully develops Wagner's peculiar theory of the wedding of sense and music than any of his earlier works, to which the above named belong. It is a part of the great Nibelungen Trilogy, and is founded upon one of Gottfred's old mediæval poems. The selections which were given last evening are beyond all comparison grander than any of Wargner's music that has ever been performed here before—more thrilling, more majestic, and more expressive of the innermost feelings of the soul. The finale is a mighty surging *crescendo*, which forces itself upon the listener, and compels him to acknowledge its power, whether he be a willing listener or not. The introduction is a severe task for the orchestra, and fairly bristles with almost unsurmountable difficulties, growing out of the fact that none of the parts are carried together, but the finale has a firm set dramatic purpose, the brasses have the motives, the violins working up the accompaniment, all combining in a *crescendo* of infinite majesty and power, which gradually diminishes and dies away on the violins and harp as Isolde expires with grief on the body of Tristan. It is to music what the tragic fate of Romeo and Juliet is to the drama. It is simply wonderful music, full of beauty, force, and brilliancy, thrilling in expression, and majestic in accords. It is too grand to be entirely conceived on a single hearing. If Mr. Thomas had done nothing else this season he would have deserved the gratitude of all lovers of music for giving them this morceau from Wagner's great work. The remaining features of the first part were the quaint little overture to Cherubini's "Wassertrayer," given here for the first time; the allegretto from Beethoven's Eighth Symphay, which was deliciously played; a Mendelsohn concerto for violin, and Schubert's "Suleika," sung by Mr. Osgood. The Mendelsohn concerto was played by Mr. Jacobsohn, in a thoroughly artistic way. His tone is remarkably smooth and flowing, and his playing marked by beautiful regard for expression. This was specially noticeable in the *andante*, which was a triumph of genuine artistic work, and produced a decided furore, which ended in a recall. The Suleika song is a dramatic gem, the words taken from Goethe's Divan, and the music literally set to the words by Schubert, after the Wagner fashion,—that is, intimately connecting the rhythm of the poetry and that of the music, so that the music is in large degree based upon the words, as in the Wagner operas, and the Schumann Cycluses. This of course reduces the song in question to a species of musical elocution which does not properly admit of embellishment, and Mr. Osgood sang it in this manner with conscientious treatment, and according to the spirit of the composer. It is unfortunate that the cool weather has got into the theatre in liberal quantities, and this, added to the unavoidable dampness, has given not only Mr. Osgood, but many others, severe colds, and this has prevented the public from hearing him at his best. His reading of "Suleika," however, was both novel and pleasant as something unusual in the concert-room. The second part of the programme was made up of numbers, all of which, with the exception of a very pleasing Japanese gallop, written by Mr. Pease, formerly of this city, are very familar to concert-goers. They were the Tell overture, the Traumerei, and the Strauss waltz, "Wine, Woman, and Song." It is unnecessary to dilate upon the performance of these numbers, for they were simply perfect. This evening the following programme will be given:

PART FIRST.

SYMPHONY, No. 1 in B. Op. 38....Schumann
SONG, Remembrance....Franz
Mr. GEORGE L. OSGOOD.
DER RITT DER WALKUEREN....Wagner

PART SECOND.

OVERTURE, Oberon....Weber
ADAGIO, Prometheus, Op. 43....Beethoven
Violoncello Obligato by Mr. CH. HEMANN.
SONG, The Posthorn, Op. 89. From the Poem of The Winter's Journey....Schubert
Mr. GEORGE L. OSGOOD.
KAISER-MARSCH....Wagner

THE FARINI OPERA.

The first performance of the brief Farini season of opera will be given this evening, at McVicker's Theatre, for which the favorite Il Trovatore is announced. The cast has been already published, and includes some of the best amateur talent in the city. It is a trying work for amateurs to grapple with, and they have displayed commendable courage at least in undertaking it. The least we can do is to wish them success and bespeak for them the encouragement of a large and friendly audience.

A HORSE GOES MAD.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning persons residing in the neighborhood of the corner of Pearson and Robey streets were treated to a genuine sensation in the shape of a mad horse. The excitement was but of short duration, however, as the animal was killed after a brief career of insanity. It was owned by James Lusk, a gentleman living in the locality mentioned above, and was tied in the barn at the rear of his residence, on Wednesday evening. It showed no signs of madness then. During the night, however, it was seized with a spasm, and in its struggles succeeded in freeing itself from the halter by which it was confined in the stall. When the barn-door was opened at half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the horse was observed standing in the middle of the stable with foam-covered mouth, wild-looking eyes, and a generally disordered appearance. The instant the hostler came beneath the animal's notice, it sprang upon him, and seizing him by the clothing with its teeth, threw him several feet. It then rushed out of the barn, bit an inoffensive cow that crossed its path, tore up several young trees, knocked down fences, and finally ran out to the prairie, where it was shot by some citizen who followed in its wake with a rifle.

LOCAL POLITICS.

It is understood that all but one or two of the nominees of the Liberal Republican and Democratic County Conventions have placed their resignations at the disposal of the Joint County [illegible] ittee, which will meet on Saturday. There [illegible] of a new and unexceptionable ticket [illegible], one that will merit the [illegible]

MORAL SUPPORT.

The Churches Coming to the Aid of the Mayor—Temperance Meetings to Be Held Every Two Weeks—The Enforcement of the Sunday Law to Be Insisted On.

The first of a series of temperance meetings, to be conducted under the auspices of the Committee of Fifteen, was held in the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church, last evening. There were about seventy persons present. Mr. Paxton presided. After the singing of a hymn and prayer, the Chairman stated that the Committee felt that religious and temperance people had been unwise in neglecting to bring the Sunday question prominently before the community at large, and conclued to hold a meeting every two weeks, and endeavor to induce the respectable people in Chicago to demand that the saloons shall be closed on the Sabbath. The law authorized the closing, and the authorities needed the moral support of all good citizens in enforcing it. All were acquainted with the existing state of things. Scarcely a Sunday passed that was undarkened by a murder or a disgraceful riot. Was it not time for the churches to prevent the desecration of the holy day? The speaker claimed that the majority of the young men were being drawn into the vortex of dissipation; the lessons taught them in the Sunday Schools were forgotten, and they yielded easily to temptation. He thanked the Mayor for asking the Committee, "What where the churches doing?" The rebuke was merited, and the moral people should commence the work of counter-acting the tide of vice which threatened to destroy society and give full sway to the passions of the vicious and depraved.

Judge Gookins was then introduced. He was grieved at the shocking prevalence of the vice of intemperance, and hoped something practicable would be devised to check it. If the Sunday law was enforced—and it could be effectually, he thought—much would have been accomplished. With the saloons closed, the temptation would be removed, and the Lord's Day observed as it should be; crime would be diminished, and the devil's stamp removed from Chicago. The moral and religious people had heretofore been inactive upon the temperance question; they recognized that drunkenness was to be deprecated; still, did not seem inclined to aid the authorities in carrying out the laws in their spirit. Their inertness was deplorable, but it had become, he believed, a thing of the past. They were awaking now to the necessity of remedying the growing evil, and would willingly assist the Mayor and police officials in executing the ordinances prohibiting the opening of the saloons on Sunday. The Committee were doing a noble work, and should be sustained. If improperly supported by the moral sentiment of the people, and their all-important object remained unaccomplished, the future of the Garden City could be foretold,—riot and murder would prevail to a much greater extent than within the past few weeks; the happy family circle would be broken up, and society shattered to fragments. The day, however, was dawning, light had made its appearance on the horizon, and there was every prospect that the vile dens that were dealing out moral and physical degradation would be compelled to suspend their work of ruin on the Sabbath.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

From Near and Far.

People are coming from near and from far, as the song used to say, to take up their abode and do business in Chicago. "From the Vineland, from the Rhineland, from the Shannon, from the Scheldt," from China, from Russia, and the equinoctial belt, in short, from all over creation. Among them are Mr. C. H. Van Fossen, of Fort Scott, Kansas, once Mayor of the town, for twelve years a member of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and a prominent merchant, and Mr. William A. Bigler, of Freeport, who is to open an extensive jewelry establishment in THE TRIBUNE Building.

Jom Kipur.

This evening, with the setting of the sun, commences the holiest of all Hebrew holidays—the Day of Atonement (Jom Kipur). This day is most rigidly observed by the Hebrews all over the world. Divine services will be held this evening and all day to-morrow in all the synagogues, and neither food nor water is allowed to be partaken of by any Israelite during the entire day. In consequence all the stores of our Hebrew fellow-citizens will be closed to-morrow.

Everything.

At the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, corner of Adams, this evening, there will be a gastronomical entertainment, bivalves being the subject. There will also be ladies.

—A rabid dog was shot at No. 172 South Morgan street yesterday. It is said that several people were bitten by the animal during the past week.

—B. F. Culver, Robert B. Clark and Peter Wood, in District No. 1, of Lake View, and Edward M. Barnard, J. J. Wilson, and Mr. Van Allen, in District No. 2, have been appointed by the Board of Commissioners to exercise their mathematical attainments in counting the ballots at the coming election.

—The foundations of the new Post Office are being laid. The concrete work on the centre tier, running north and south, is already in place. Judging from the amount of concrete that is put down, the foundation's rest will be eternal, for nothing short of an earthquake or two can disturb their repose.

—The iron-safe-fire-monument was not dedicated at Central Park on the 9th, as many supposed it would be, but will be on Wednesday next, if nothing happens. The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State will probably participate, and so will the Park Commissioners and the public.

—Horse thieves are beginning to be more active in this locality. On Wednesday night a valuable animal belonging to George L. Dunlap, Esq., was stolen from the stable at Riverside, and yesterday Mr. H. G. Wormer lost a fast horse worth $1,500. The animal was taken from a shed in an alley running from Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph streets.

—Any of the Wohlgehagen family in the city, or anybody who knows anything of them, should address Frederick Olsen, No. 12 Hubbard street, as he wishes to get into communication with them. A portion of the family went to Kansas last year, and it is believed a son remained behind.

—There are several dresses and a black cloth sack at Police Headquarters awaiting identification. These goods have undoubtedly been stolen, and, as the thief is in custody, it would greatly facilitate his conviction if persons who lost such property would call at Police Headquarters and examine. They need not take the things if they cannot identify them.

—An incipient fire at No. 449 Division street, caused by the falling of a bottle of kerosene oil upon a hot stove, was the occasion of the alarm from Box 161 at half-past 6 o'clock last evening. The little daughter of George Riley, the occupant of the premises, let the fluid fall. Her father extinguished the flames with a blanket before much damage had been done.

—Coroner Stephens was notified yesterday by Lawrence Scheidt, of No. 139 North Wells street, that human remains had been found at the corner of State and Fifty-first streets. He visited the locality in the afternoon, but was unable to find a dead body or discover any traces of one. The informant will be sought out to-day, and the case investigated further.

—An inquest was held yesterday on the remains of Jeffrey Obelan, aged 45 years, who was found floating in the river at Twenty-second street bridge, on Wednesday. Deceased had been missing from his home, at the corner of Maxwell and Brown streets, for about ten days. He leaves a wife and several children. A verdict of found drowned was rendered.

—The residence of Mr. J. P. Merrill, No. 897 Wabash avenue, was entered by burglars on Wednesday evening while the family were at supper in the basement. A diamond ring, valued at $400, and about $200 in money were taken. The burglars effected entrance through an open window at the rear of the second floor, and thence descended to the first, where the valuables were secured.

—Pastor Wunder's German Lutheran St. Paulus Church, corner Franklin and Ohio [illegible] ets, which was destroyed by fire one year [illegible] has been rebuilt, and presents a much finer [illegible] e than before. It was dedicated and [illegible] yesterday, amid very imposing cere[illegible] ons were delivered by Pastor [illegible] Soelle, of Atchison, and Pas[illegible] rgh. A banquet was held [illegible] music will open on [illegible] stian Union rooms, [illegible] George F. Root [illegible] ll have compe[illegible] winter, and [illegible] hould attend [illegible] is no know[illegible] Billy Man[illegible] ell, on [illegible] yes[illegible]

terday morning, and S. I. Russell's engine-room, adjoining, was slightly injured. The doors were left open, vagabonds entered, vagabonds smoked pipes, and ashes from vagabonds' pipes did the mischief. Another argument against smoking, and against leaving doors open.

—At 6 o'clock last evening the Adams street bridge was run into by the schooner Imperial, and divested of about ten feet of railing and sidewalk. The accident was caused by a couple of drunken men riding in a buggy, who attempted to cross the bridge while it was turning. The bridge-tenders were compelled to stop in order to save the men from injury, but the schooner was too close to heave to, and the accident was the result.

—The way of the transgressor is hard, but not half so hard as the way of the average citizen picking his steps after dark along the sidewalk of East Madison street. There are obstructions in front of finished buildings where they should not be. It is to the interest of business houses along the street, to say nothing of the propriety of having a tender regard for wayfarer's shins, to keep the sidewalks clear and in good condition.

—Professor Nathan Sheppared, who won quite a reputation as a lecturer in England, will tell those who attend the Star Lecture Course on Monday and Tuesday evenings next all about "The Philosophy of the Ridiculous," and about being "Shut Up in Paris." Tickets will be necessary to gain admission, and they can be had for the usual monetary consideration at the Star Course depots, the sale to begin this evening.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: John O'Brien, two-story and basement brick, 24x26 feet, No. 308 West Polk street; Sugg & Beeradrof, two-story and basement brick, 18x40 feet, No. 50 Ewing street; First Presbyterian Church, brick building 60x100 feet, State street; Gerhardt & Klaner, two-story and basement brick, 40x60 feet, Chicago avenue; J. K. Russell, one-story and basement brick, 40x80 feet, Nos. 83 and 85 Fulton street; A. W. & W. W. Green, one-story and basement brick, 20x35 feet, No. 129 North Halsted street.

—The Women's Baptist Missionary Society of the West are about to send Miss Eastman to Tonuzoo, and Miss Rankin to Assam, as missionaries to carry the Gospel to "man benighted." Professor John Packer and wife go to Rangoon to labor in the Karen College. On Sunday afternoon a farewell meeting will be held in the First Baptist Church, when the Rev. George W. Gardner, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Union, and other gentlemen will make addresses and bid the missionaries God-speed on their journey.

Personal.

Dr. John C. Fuller, dentist, No. 460 Wabash avenue. Having successfully arranged my other business for the future, so that it does not require my personal supervision, I can now return to the practice of my profession, hoping to be able to give that complete satisfaction to my patrons which has characterized my services in Chicago during the past sixteen years. I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage that was heretofore my good fortune to receive from an intelligent community.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Summary of the Statements of the American and English Arbitrators—The Grounds Upon Which They Base Their Decisions.

The London *Gazette* of Sept. 25 contains the statements of the five Arbitrators, in which each expresses his individual opinion on the subject matter of the reference in the form he deems best. These statements form a bulky volume of 347 pages, of which number, however, the statement of the English Arbitrator occupies 254 pages. Mr. Adams begins his statement by considering the facts relating to the Floradа. He thinks circumstances show that the Custom House officers at Liverpool, on whom was thrown the duty of acquiring information as to the ship and her destination, were so biassed by their sympathy for the South as to become aiders and abetters of the conspiracy against England's neutrality, and he blames the English Government for relying on such untrustworthy agents when twice they had reason to doubt their veracity.

Mr. Adams goes on to argue that a grave misstatement was shown to have been made with reference to the Oreto, and such statement was not likely to be made without an adequate motive. This was to be found in the wish to elude the vigilance of the British Government in preventing the outfit from one of its ports of a vessel sadly wanted by the insurgent Americans to carry on war on the ocean against their Government. In the case of the Alabama, Mr. Adams observes that, from the first there was a readier ddisposition on the part of the English Government to listen, and prevent an abuse of neutrality, but he thinks this feeling did not exist among the Government employes at Liverpool.

Mr. Adams, as to the Georgia, expresses his opinion that, in the circumstances involved in her escape from England there was no neglect or failure of duty on the part of Engind, while as to her subsequent admission into Simon's Bay, where she was recognized as a belligerent and received supplies, he says:

"If on arriving at an English port furnished with a regular commission as a vessel of a recognized belligerent, Her Majesty's Government determines to recognize her in that character, however much I may regret it, I cannot call in question her right to do so on her responsibility as a sovereign power. This is a right I should not consent to have drawn into question in any case so decided by the United States."

As to the Shenandoah, Mr. Adams holds England responsible for her from the time of her departure from Melbourne, though the Governoy did resent the fraud practiced by the Confederate Captains in slipping away secretly at night, br thenceforth forbidding her the hospitality of English ports in the Colony. Mr. Adams goes into the question of what constitutes "due diligence" at some length.

Sir A. Cockburn in his reasons for differing from the other Arbitrators, goes over the whole question at issue. He begins with an expression of regret that the whole subject matter of the great contest—in law as well as in fact—had not been left to the Arbitrators "to be decided according to the true principles and rules of international law, in force and binding among nations, and the duties and obligations arising out of them at the time when these alleged causes of complaint are said to have arisen." As, however, this has not been done, he regrets that the framers of the Treaty had not been able to define more precisely the meaning of "due diligence," and had also set forth the further principles of international law not inconsistent with the rules laid down to which reference was made by the Treaty. He proceeds to consider the subject of neutral obligations in time of war, and defines neutrality as "the status of a country relatively to two others which are at war with one another, while it remains at peace with both, and gives assistance to neither."

Sir A. Cockburn asks if it is desirable to introduce new rules, and to create obstacles to the industry and trade of nations. He points out that, while the effect would be very disastrous to neutral nations, the only result would be that a nation making an attack would provide for its requirements in time of peace, while another country plunged into war on a sudden would be left at the mercy of the invader. But he thinks the case very different when a ship equipped and armed is not sent out to be taken to the port of the belligerent purchaser, but is sent to sea for immediate warfare. This he thinks plainly a violation of neutrality, and it is the same if a vessel and her armament and crew are sent out separately, and these latter are afterward put on board. He thinks that from States should be required, with all their complication of organization and consequent embarrassments in action, a higher degree of diligence and success than at law and at practice is exacted from individuals. Next are taken up the charges made against Great Britain of having an animus hostile to the United States. This is dealt with at very great length. As to the charge made that the English municipal law was insufficient, it is asserted that it is based on the American law of 1818; but it is stronger. The statement admits at the same time that the workings of the legal administration by means of District Attorneys is better than Great Britain. A number of other remarks in the American Case are taken up and exposed at great length. The history of American neutrality is also dealt with in order to show that it is marked, not only by systematic privateering against nations with whom the United States were at peace, but also by a series of hostile expeditions carried out in the most determined manner by American citizens against the territories of neighboring and friendly nations. On the general charges of unfriendliness an emphatic protest is entered against the obloquy and disparagement thrown on British institutions, on England's law, history, statesmen, and all to which the nation has been accustomed to look upon with respect.

Sir Alexander Cockburn next proceeds to consider the case of each vessel separately. The Florida is the first one taken, and the evidence is reviewed at very great length. The conclusion arrived at is: "That the equipment of this vessel not amounting to a breach of neutrality, but simply to a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, the Government had no authority to seize it by the mere exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, or by virtue of any executive power."

The case of the Alabama is brought into a much smaller compass. When, for his better guidance and protection, the Collector sought the directions of his superiors, it became the duty of the Commissioners of Customs as once to direct the seizure to be made. Misled by advice which they ought to have rejected as palpably erroneous, they, unfortunately, refused to cause the vessel to be seized.

As to the Shenendoah, for which England is held liable because of the clandestine augmentation of her crew at Melbourne, Sir A. Cockburn admits that the police were not sufficiently vigilant, but points out that the Governor relied on the positive word of honor of the American commander and his officers, and he thinks to hold, under such circumstances that, because the local police were not as vigilant as they might have been, or because, under cover of the darkness men may have contrived to elude their vigilance, a nation is to be held liable for damage done by a vessel to the extent of a claim of many millions of dollars, would be, to carry the notion of "due diligence" to an unheard-of and unwarranted length, and would be calculated to deprive the decisions of the Tribunal of respect in the eyes of the world.

As to damages, Sir Alexander Cockburn thinks that the total claim for individual losses ought not to be assessed at more than £8,000,000, and under no circumstances should they exceed £10,000,000. He would allow nothing for interest, but, if it is granted, thinks the lowest rates prevalent in the United States the proper standard.

Sixty Persons Poisoned in Waterford, N. Y.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 4.

Last night, Waterford was the scene of the wildest alarm and the greatest confusion. From the facts that come to our knowledge, it seems that Robert Waldron, yesterday, had manufactured for his market a large lot of headcheese. As it was the first of the season, the citizens bought liberally, and many of them partook heartily of it yesterday for their evening meal. At about 9 o'clock last night, the alarm was first given, the proprietor and inmates of the Howard House, one after another, being taken alarmingly ill. Physicians were summoned in hot haste, and from that time until morning the greatest panic prevailed. Altogether about sixty persons were poisoned. It is but fair to presume that no blame is attached to Mr. Waldron. It is a mystery how the cheese became impregnated with the poison.

A Wife With Conscientious Scruples.

From the San Francisco Call.

James Smith, of Washington County, Oregon, Sunday, two weeks ago, heard a great rumpus among his hogs near the house. Seizing his gun, he ran to the spot, and found a bear helping himself to one of his hogs. The bear started for tall timber, closely followed by the gentleman and his dogs, who finally succeeded in killing the bear. Mrs. Smith protested against the transaction as an infringement of the Sabbath. The more she thought the matter over, the more she was displeased, till, finally, she declared "she would not remain thus unevenly yoked to the ungodly," and hied her away to her father's house, and further declares that she will pray Judge Upton, at the fall term, to grant a divorce. She probably was sorry that her husband was not killed, instead of the bear.

PERSONAL.

General Allen C. Fuller, of Belvidere, Ill., will spend the winter in Colorado.

—Ex-Governor MilledgeL. Bonham, of South Carolina, has moved to Atlanta, Ga.

—Alex. H. H. Stuart, a member of Fillmore's Cabinet, has been elected to the City Council of Scranton, Va.

—John W. Kimball, of Fitchburg, has been appointed High Constable of Massachusetts.

—Colonel Nelson H. Davis, Inspector General, has secured the proper recognition of his rank from the head of the War Department.

—Edmund Yates is astonished,—perfectly astonished, is his phrase,—at his reception in America. He isn't used to this sort of thing, you know.

—The late Benjamin D. Emerson did *not* leave $100,000 to Dartmouth College, and former obituary praises are recalled.

—Mrs. Laura DeForce Gordon has returned to her home in Mokelumne, Cal., after a nine-months' absence East, disgusted with politics in general.

—Amos A. Lawrence was badly hurt in Newtonville, near Boston, Mass., on Monday, by his horse stumbling and falling upon him.

—W. E. Bush, formerly editor and proprietor of the Galesburg (Ill.) *Register*, has been added to the editorial staff of the Peoria *Transcript*.

—In the Engineer Corps of the Army, the following have been promoted to be Majors: Captains John W. Barlow, Peter C. Hains, Francis U. Farquhar, George L. Gillespie, and Charles R. Suter.

—John A. Wimpey, late Grant candidate for Congress and Pension Agent at Dahlonega, Ga., has been arrested for forging pension-papers, some of which were found on his person.

—It is stated that the private claims of the King of Hanover are in the course of settlement, and that his Majesty is in treaty for the purchase of a considerable estate in England, where he will probably reside henceforth.

—Professor John B. Perry, who died at Cambridge, Mass., last week, was an associate with Professor Agassiz in the department of Paleontology of the Harvard Museum, and also Professor of Geology in Oberlin College.

—The late Benjamin Abbott, of Boston, master cooper, left $150,000, half of which is given to the town of Marblehead, $5,000 to Tuft's College, $5,000 to the Universalist Book-Concern, and about 40 personal bequests, including his washerwoman and barber.

—The handsomest young man in Italy, Counte de Mirafori, of Royal family, is betrothed to the daughter of Count de Lorderel, Syndic of Leghorn, and, in the event of his marriage, becomes Duke de Poggio Cajano.

—Henry D. Barron, of away up North, who has been nominated for the Wisconsin Legislature, was Fifth Auditor of the United States Treasury during two years of Grant's Administration, a member of the Legislature in 1863 and 1864, then from 1866 to 1869 inclusive, and again in 1872. He was Speaker in 1866.

—The Rev. Henry C. Potter, Rector of Grace Church, New York, who is spoken of for Bishop of Massachusetts, is a son of Rev. Alonzo Potter, once the distinguished Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and nephew of Bishop Horatio Potter, now the venerable and honored Diocesan of New York. He has four brothers, all of whom are of more than average ability and standing in their respective professions, and the youngest of whom is President of Union College.

—The recent disappearance of Frank Rohman, Sheriff of Woodford County, Ill., is causing a good deal of anxious inquiry, not only among his friends and relatives, but among those to whom he is in arrears for money collected in an official capacity. The story of his murder at Quincy is not credited to any great extent, but the fact that, although he has been Sheriff for two terms, he has returned but a very few of the executions collected by him, and is supposed to be in arrears from $20,000 to $50,000, adds color to the suspicion that he has absconded.

—The death of Dr. Francis Lieber adds to the complications already existing in the Mexican Claims Commission. He had acted as Umpire since it began its labors in 1869. The Convention between Mexico and the United States provides that the two Commissioners shall name a third person as Umpire; but, if not able to agree upon any one, each shall name an Umpire, and all cases which the Commissioners shall be unable to decide shall be referred by lot to the Umpires. Difficulty was experienced in choosing an Umpire before there was any case for reference, no one wishing to accept such a responsible position. William Cullen Bryant declined it. After much delay, Dr. Lieber consented to accept. Now there are very serious questions for the decision of an Umpire, and trouble is expected in filling the vacancy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duluth *Herald* says the Indians are "harvesting" an immense crop of cranberries.

—The Fitchburg, Vermont & Massachusetts, and the Troy & Boston Railroads, are to be consolidated.

—The Palmer House property, at Indianapolis, has been sold by Nathan B. Palmer to Augustus Schnell; consideration, $125,000.

—The merriment of a wedding at Tionister, Pa., was checked one evening last week by the giving way of one of the beams supporting the floor, the catastrophe precipitating the entire bridal party into the cellar.

—The Labor Bureau of Massachusetts thinks that the secret of woman's being less a success than man as an earner of wages, is found in her expectation of marriage, and her thought of labor only as the expedient or the necessity of a few years, rather than as a task for life.

—The Postmaster at Medina, N. Y., said that 3 cents would pay the postage on a letter to Australia, which he insisted was in the United States, and smilingly handed a young lady back 17 cents of the 20 proferred, only to ask her for it again the next day.

—The latest judicial decision of special interest to passengers on railroad cars has just been rendered at Norwich, Connecticut. A gentleman and his wife were injured in getting off a train at that place because it did not stop long enough to allow the passengers to alight in safety, and they have obtained a verdict for $1,800.

—A Mr. Livingston is engaged in California in packing salmon spawn for the purpose of stocking rivers in the Atlantic States. He is now on the McCloud River, in Shasta County, and takes from 50,000 to 160,000 salmon spawn a day. The eggs are placed in boxes or vats, the wood of which has first been charred, so that the water may not be tainted by the boards. The eggs are kept in these vats for several days, with clear water running over them, during which time such as are worthless are separated and thrown away, and the remainder are carefully packed in layers of wet moss, boxed, and otherwise made ready for shipment.

—No less a person than the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has interdicted the sale of an American weekly journal within the narrow limits of his principality.

—We hold the Stockton, Mo., *Journal* responsible for the last snake story. The varmint in this case is twenty-two feet long, thick in proportion, and roams the woods near Cane Hill.

—Just as Dr. Foote, Rector of St. Paul's Church, had concluded the reading of the prayer for rain last evening, the windows of heaven opened and the water began to fall copiously, and continued to do so for hours. Was this a coincidence?—*Rochester, N. Y., Union, Oct. 7.*

—Announcement is made of the completion of the Australian overland telegraph. The completion of this line gives assurance that at an early date despatches will go through from England to the antipodes, and the electric communion of the world be made still more universal and perfect.

MARRIED.

RIGDON—MILLER—Oct. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, 346 West Washington-st., by Rev. Abbott E. Kettridge, Charles W. Rigdon and Miss Fanny Miller. No cards.

Columbus, Ohio, papers please copy.

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The house contains two parlors, sitting-room, library, dressing-room, with five chambers, bath-room, dining-room, kitchen, bed-room, with pantries and closets, furnace, bronze gas chandeliers and fixtures, hot and cold water on three floors, marble wash basin, marble mantels and grates, large brick stable. The house is elegantly finished, and has every modern convenience. Title perfect and terms favorable.

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All near the depot of these two flourishing suburban towns. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. on MONDAY, Oct. 14, at our salesrooms. For particulars and printed plats get circulars at 85 and 87 South Canal-st., or at the store 108 Clark-st.

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Sale commencing at 11 o'clock, on the grounds. A special train of cars will leave the Milwaukee Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts, at 9:45 a. m. Free passes furnished to all who wish to attend the sale.

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Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, new and second-hand Carpets, Table Cutlery, Hardware, Plated Ware, Crockery, Blankets, Rugs, etc., etc. Also 75 rolls Oilcloth to the trade.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

One Pair Cashmere Goats, Male and Female, At Auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

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In elegance of design and beauty of finish, this collection is VASTLY SUPERIOR to anything that has ever before been offered to the citizens of Chicago; selected with great care by Mr. Giovannoni, and comprising the finest works of art that can be produced.

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